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FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1864.

THE NEWS.

From Sherman's operations in Georgia come indications that Atlanta may yet remain to be won by a severe battle, which has already begun, the enemy attacking our forces. They will not find Sherman unprepared, nor unwilling for the gage of battle, and it is precisely to that end he has sought his advance. Territory is little, the occupation of rebel cities is a Union advantage, while the crushing out of rebel armies will end this rebellion. We have foreborne to lay much stress on the rumors that Atlanta was ours. We still prefer to retain the tone of warning our readers and the people to be prepared for any result the fortunes of war may bring. To provide against the worst is only wisdom. Good news is not made there by the less welcome. But remember whether hopeful or doubtful the present crisis, the inevitable and pressing need of the hour is more men.

The statement comes that Lee's army is preparing to take the offensive against Grant. The present is the most dangerous and most trying hour of the war, stoutly met, it will bring us victory, and out of victory, peace.

We give elsewhere a full report of the Copperhead meeting at Valparaiso yesterday. Its perusal will repay all men who desire to know the perils among which the cause of loyalty and Union is to steer.

We cannot believe that any demand has been made on the British Government for the rendition of Semmes. The story will prove a canard.

That is the way to do it. A party of rebels rode into a Missouri town and proceeded to make free with property exposed. The citizens rose *en masse* and the guerillas found a hornets nest. The bandits were pursued for twenty-five miles and roughly handled. The burghers came back victorious and with much of their property rescued. The marauders will next time give that town a wide berth. Nearly a parallel instance is given in our dispatches relative to an Kentucky town, where six of the pillagers were killed. This is the way to do it. The sooner the communities of the exposed sections band themselves for mutual defense, and shoot down and hang their tormentors, the sooner guerilla warfare will be at an end.

Our St. Louis dispatches, together with a large amount of local and State military news, give a highly interesting summary of intelligence from the Far West, brought down by a steamboat arrived from the headwaters of the Missouri, near Fort Benton. This account varies with that received from St. Paul, relative to the pacific disposition of the Sioux. But in Minnesota they may have come to look at the Indian disposition from the army contract stand-point.

The special to the *Commercial* says the military critics believe that Lee will be compelled to attack Grant for self-preservation. Dispositions which may not now be divulged, have been made to prevent the rebel invaders now on their way to Richmond, from reaching that city without interruption and a recapture of a large portion of their plunder.

The celebrated case of the city of Chicago vs Allen Robbins, yesterday, resulted in the recovery of a judgment against defendant for the substantial sum of $21,551.07, that being the amount in which the city was mulcted in the form of damages to a young lawyer named Woodbury, some years ago, for personal injuries of a serious nature received by a fall into an open area in front of Mr. Robbins' building, in process of erection. The city brought suit to recover the amount of that judgment—and this was the third trial, the case having been remanded from the Supreme Court.

PEACE.

Beautiful is peace. The sword transformed, wounding only the soil with tillage furrows, and the rusted munitions of war curious only in museums. Peace to home, visited by the desolations of civil strife. Peace to a land rent and shaken with the shock of armies. From Abraham Lincoln at Washington, to the humblest loyal man or boy in the land, all are for peace. For peace the loyal States have in these three years past given hundreds of thousands of precious lives, millions on millions of treasure. For this peace the people and President are preparing even larger sacrifices. Beautiful would be the feet of him that should bring such glad tidings, even were they the feet of our runaway Colorado Jewett, shod in boots, for which he still owed some Chicago artisan in leather. Anybody who will bring us this news will be welcomed by a waiting and anxious nation.

But there is a quiet that is not peace. It may be a hush in the fold, with the faithful guardians silent in death, and the wolves at the throat of the flocks; or a stillness under the cover of night when, unmolested by noisy agents of the law, the marauder and the assassin ply their stealthy crafts; or the ominous brooding pause in a land where Liberty, gagged and bound, turns up mute eyes at the feet of triumphant Wrong. The loyal States sigh for no such peace. To avoid that peace, to win a better repose under the triumph over the armed enemies of Liberty, the remorseless assailants of Union, the sword is drawn and armies moving forward.

Within the past few weeks, there have been many rumors of peace overtures, promised, or in progress. Two of these of a widely different character stand freshly developed. It will be the aim of the Copperheads to make capital of both. The full statement that has spread each abroad gives the enemies of the Government advantage in neither. An Illinois Methodist clergyman, turned soldier, Col. Jacquess, of Quincy, conceives a scheme that he can win and persuade the rebel leaders to better views. On leaving Illinois he revealed a few weeks ago his whole plan to a prominent Methodist clergyman of this State, while both were on their way to Washington. President Lincoln does not feel called upon to sever Jeff. Davis from any means of grace, undeserving as he is of the benefit of clergy, and Col. Jacquess, in company with the well known anti-slavery author of "Among the Pines," carries out his mission and returns, with a marvellous tale of gold spoons and costly liquors. Jeff. Davis treated his visitors handsomely, and plumply refused their doctrine. That ends their matter.

George Sanders, and Colorado Jewett, our Chicago ex-auctioneer, are of another school of go-betweens. The Irish penitent who confessed his theft, but desired permission to "keep the pig" he had stolen, stands for them as an exemplar. They zealously push the rebel plea for pardon, and immunity as to the plunder, even the plunder of half our soil rent in twain. We scent Jewett throughout all this Niagara Falls business, and the only fault we have to find with Mr. Greeley is that he has now, as heretofore, allowed a stray nincompoop like Jewett a prominence that belongs to him only in one way, when a petty constable shall serve on him in a common action of debt, the only State papers that are on this Jewett's level. Jewett scented the gathering of three rebels at the Falls. Jewett ran to Mr. Greeley with a contingency. That contingency, the action based thereon, its ludicrous failure, are voluminously set down in our dispatches, and the scene closes on the horrified Jewett standing with a hot letter in his hands, from the reading of which in manuscript, Mr. Greeley runs away to New York; Jewett rushes into print with the document, and that ends this matter.

But all is not worthless. The muddy fishing of this Jewett in diplomacy brings up one pearl, one shining scrap of history. The answer of the President to this Gibeonitish rebel embassy which proved no embassy, will ever remain a living utterance, embodying the policy of the war, and holding forth the pledge of a permanent peace.

"To whom it may concern:

"Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace and the integrity of the whole Union, and THE ABANDONMENT OF SLAVERY, and which comes by and with an authority that *can control the armies now at war against the United States*, will be received and considered by the Executive Government, and will be met by liberal terms on other substantial and collateral points."

And all the people will say Amen.

Vegetables, &c., for the Army of the Potomac.

[illegible] July 19.—The fast schooner Charter [illegible] cleared to-day for City Point, Va., [illegible] from the Treasury [illegible] with a full cargo of ice, vegetables, [illegible] stores, shipped by the [illegible] Commission for the [illegible]

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Highly Interesting Military and Border News—From Idaho and the Gold Regions.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

St. Louis, Thursday, July 21.

Guerillas have robbed the town of Lindley, in Grundy county; but as this is a Radical county, the people immediately gathered, and pursued the rebels twenty-five miles, killing several, and recovering some of the stolen property. The people have sent to St. Joe for arms, and propose retaliation on stay-at-home rebels.

Additional evidence is at hand that many of the guerillas have taken the amnesty oath in the interior, who are now bushwhacking.

It is stated that a number of rebel women have recently made their appearance through the State, who cause more mischief even than the men, by their tales of what the South has done and is doing.

This is confirmed by the sudden appearance here of several who have been arrested and ordered to be sent beyond our lines. Two of them, the wife of Snead Price's Chief of Staff, and the wife of Hough, a rebel staff officer in Johnston's army, have been ordered by Gen. Rosecrans to be sent south under guard immediately.

Special order No 199, from Gen Rosecrans dismissed 2d Lieut. G. M. Bennett, of the 145th Illinois, for his participation in the murder at the Woodland Dairy on the night of the 15th inst. The order alleges that the accused left his guard at Stragglers Camp, on a false plea of sickness, and accompanied an armed marauding expedition of armed men to the environs of the city. It is ordered that all insignia of his rank be stripped from his person in the presence of his company on parade, and that he stand dishonorably dismissed from the service of the United States, with the loss of all pay and emoluments, and that he be confined in the Myrtle street prison to await trial for murder.

St. Louis, Thursday, July 21.—The steamer Yellow Stone arrived at St. Joseph on Monday, from a point about 200 miles below Fort Benton. The spring emigration had just begun to reach the mines. Gen. Sully's Indian expedition was at the mouth of Cannonball river, 600 miles below Fort Union, building a fort to be called Fort Rice. Seven steamers were lying there, waiting orders from Gen. Sully. No Indians were nearer Gen. Sully than Fort Gilpin, where 300 Sioux boarded the Yellow Stone, sold their robes, and receiving some provisions, allowed her to pass unharmed. Her officers do not think Gen. Sully will have a collision with the Indians.

The Yellow Stone brought down 16,000 buffalo robes for Chouteau & Co., and a lot for the American Fur Company. Twenty-six Idaho miners also came down on her having over two hundred thousand dollars in gold dust.

Mrs. Snead, wife of Thomas S. Snead, formerly editor of the *Bulletin and State Journal* here, afterwards a member of Pap Price's staff, and now pretending to represent Missouri in the rebel Congress, having come into our lines for alleged personal objects, but it appearing she is here in the interest of the Confederacy, has been sent South. Mrs. Hough, who was recently arrested for having in her possession a piece of the skull of one of our soldiers killed at Wilson's Creek, has also been ordered South. Mrs. Haynes, another rebel, has been released on bond not to reside south or west of New York during the war.

The steamer Yellow Stone, from the Upper Missouri reports General Sully's Indian Expedition at the mouth of the Cannonball river, building a new fort, called Fort Rice. Hostile Indians were seen in force between Fort Rice and Fort Union, and large numbers are said to be some miles back of Fort Rice. The officers of the boat say General Sully is severely condemned for inactivity; that he is keeping his troops, five thousand in number, building forts when he ought to be hunting and dispersing the enemy. They express the opinion that he will not have a collision with the Indians.

Father Deschmidt, who was aboard the Yellow Stone, had two councils with three hundred Sioux, near Flat Berthold, who expressed anxiety to make peace with the whites.

Twenty-six Idaho miners came down on the Yellow Stone with over two hundred thousand dollars in gold dust.

St. Louis, Thursday, July 21.—Nothing new from the Northwest in regard to guerillas at the present writing. Congressman Hall, of Randolph county, says he has been grievously deceived concerning affairs in his county, and now regrets that troops have not been stationed there all the time.

Kansas City, Mo., Thursday July 21.—On Sunday, Captain Moses, with forty-seven men of the 2d Colorado, while scouting near Fredericksburg, Clay county, came upon about three hundred bushwhackers. The advance of the rebels wore Federal uniforms, and correctly replied to the challenge of our men, but their whole force immediately after charged upon our troops, and a bloody little fight ensued. Captain Moses finally ordered his men to retreat. The rebel loss was sixteen killed and twenty-one wounded. We lost six killed and four wounded. Captain Moses had five bullets in his clothes; his horse was shot four times, but both escaped.

Major Richards, with 250 men, immediately pursued the guerillas in the direction of Knoxville, when they broke into small bands and scattered to the brush.

St. Louis, July 21.—Twenty-seven guerillas, under Capt. Holtzclaw, were in the town of Lindley, Grundy county, on the 15th inst., robbing the store of N. A. & E. L. Winters, both Captains in the enrolled militia, of $2,000 in money, took $500 from Bailey & Humphrey, $650 from a farmer named Thos. Dobbins, and ten horses and a thousand dollars, in small sums, from various persons. Capt. Winters formed a company of citizens, pursued the robbers, and had two fights with them, wounding six, and losing one man killed and six wounded.

An emigrant train of thirteen wagons was attacked by 600 Sioux Indians, a short distance above Fort Laramie, and after a desperate fight the emigrants were overpowered, thirteen of their number having been killed. The Indians burned the wagons, after robbing them of what they wanted, and carried off all the stock. Six companies of troops were met between Forts Kearney and Laramie, and went in pursuit of the Indians.

An intelligent gentleman from the interior of this State says there is no doubt that Price has disbanded some half dozen of his Missouri regiments, and allowed them to return home to encourage recruiting for his army and keep alive a rebellious sentiment in the State. He also says a large number of those who were permitted to return under the Amnesty Proclamation have again taken up arms, and belong to guerilla bands in different localities. A number of rebel women have also made their appearance in the State, and are doing much mischief.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Hints as to Canby's Expedition in aid of Sherman.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. World.]

New Orleans, July 9, 1864.

Gen. Canby has for some time been making the most extensive preparations for another heavy expedition.

The seizure of mail steamships, the detention of the great ocean transports, and the concentration here and over the river of the great body of the white troops of the department, have sometime admonished the people here that something commensurate with the great numerical strength of the department was shortly to be done.

The plan, so far as I can glean it from the reticent expressions but more intelligent action of the chief authorities, is to mass the troops at Pensacola, in Florida, and be ready then for any emergency, the principal object being to make a diversion in favor of Sherman. The excellent harbor of Pensacola affords the amplest opportunity for supply and reinforcement, while, as the principal rendezvous for the navy, it promises the readiest co-operation from that most important adjunct to the war power.

From Pensacola it will be easy to strike the railroads connecting Mobile with Montgomery, the State Capital, and thus "sever the Confederacy" anew, or to attack Mobile itself—the former, perhaps, as preliminary to the latter. The force to be employed, in the hands of able men, are not inadequate to the task.

It is the estimate of those who know, derived from official sources, that there were in the Department before the expedition started up Red River one hundred and five thousand five hundred men, of whom there were at least eighty thousand ready for duty. Put the number lost in that disastrous affair at twenty thousand—a mean between Federal and Confederate estimates—and we have sixty thousand left, of whom forty thousand, at the least, can be spared for any great and decisive operation.

From New York.

New York, Thursday, July 21.—The steamer Fulton, from Hilton Head, S. C., on the 17th instant, arrived this morning. Gen. Saxton is among the passengers.

Rebel officers have been placed in the buildings at Cumming's Point.

Charleston was being vigorously shelled. Fort Sumter has been subjected to a very heavy fire from Morris Island. All the troops had returned from the recent expedition.

Refugees report that the Union prisoners in Charleston were treated inhumanly.

New York, Thursday, July 21.—The *Commercial's* Niagara Falls correspondent says: Sanders has left for Washington with a proclamation to this effect: If Mr. Lincoln will publish a proclamation of armistice, with a call for a convention of all the States, the South will agree to it, and come into the convention. This not succeeding, it is understood to be the further object of these high envoys to procure, as an alternative, the nomination by the Democracy of Ex-President Pierce at Chicago.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

Latest from the Situation in Georgia and Virginia.

THE REBELS ATTACK SHERMAN IN FRONT OF ATLANTA.

THE REBEL ARMY IN VIRGINIA THREATEN THE OFFENSIVE.

Latest from Washington.—Matters at the Capital.

The Great Canada Peace Fiasco.

COLORADO JEWETT AS SCENE SHIFTER AND SANDERS AS CALL-BOY.

Of the Embassy that Was no Embassy.

And the Overtures that were Neither Sent nor Received.

Correspondence between the Prominent Rebels and Horace Greeley.

HE REFERS TO THE PRESIDENT—MR. LINCOLN'S SAFE CONDUCT.

Wrath of the Bogus Embassadors—Scene Closes with Jewett.

A SEMI-OFFICIAL REFERENCE TO THE WHOLE MATTER.

FURTHER FROM THE EMBASSY OF COL. JACQUESS.

The War in Missouri—Important from the Border.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Military Intelligence—Recruiting—The New Loan.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Washington, Thursday, July 21.

Advices from Gen. Sherman are that he succeeded in finding the enemy on Wednesday and fought him all day to the north and north-east of Atlanta. The assaults upon our lines were repulsed with great slaughter to the rebel forces and small loss to us. Night came with both armies upon the field. No advices have been received relative to to-day's operations.

Gen. Hood was in command of the rebel force. Johnston's whereabouts are not reported.

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

Advices from Grant's army are that on Tuesday and Wednesday the usual firing of artillery continued, with its usual results. The enemy's fire is heaviest in front of Burnside, and appears to be directed at the negro troops, who are anxious for a chance to get even with the rebels.

THE PEACE MESSENGERS.

There is next to no doubt that Horace Greeley has really gone to Niagara Falls for the purpose of conferring with George Sanders and Beverly Tucker, touching methods and plans of bringing about a peace, as he did some months ago with Wm Cornell Jewett, Vallandigham and the French Ministers. Significantly enough, at about the same time Mr. John R. Gilmore, who, under the *nom de plume* of Edmund Kirke, has written several books which are published by the New York *Tribune*, (one of them "Among the Pines") has returned in company with Col. Jacquess, of the 73d Illinois, from a visit to Richmond, with a similar purpose in view.

The coincidence is the more remarkable when one knows that Mr. Gilmore came to Washington weeks ago, and sought to visit the army in the capacity of a correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, to which journal he is permanently attached, writing for no other paper. The journals which profess to give an account of the visit of these last named persons, and at great length, succeed in telling their readers nothing, and fail to disclose the essential point established by the mission, viz: That Jefferson Davis declared that he could not treat for peace upon any basis, except that of a recognition of the Southern Confederacy. This at least is the report of these self-appointed commissioners to the Government here.

THE LATE RAID.

There are many rumors and some facts relative to the situation in the Shenandoah Valley. The enemy was first brought to a stand near Leesburg, and soon discovered that there were at least three separate columns in pursuit. Skirmish fighting ensued for two or three days. Small bodies of the enemy succeeded in escaping, but the main force was gradually pushed to the westward, through the mountains. Imboden in attempting to create a diversion toward Winchester, was fallen upon by Averill and roughly handled. There are reports to-day on which some reliance is placed, that the other division was attacked this morning with what result is not known. There are rumors that forces are coming up from Richmond to help Breckinridge out, but they do not as yet rest on any good foundation.

The Harrisburg report of the capture of 200 wagons is not confirmed. It is known, however, from other sources, that a considerable number of wagons, more or less, heavily loaded, have been retaken. Small squads of prisoners arrive daily, and exclusive of those taken by Averill we have some four hundred since the enemy withdrew from Maryland.

RECRUITING IN REBEL STATES.

Agents from various States are already here and toward the front, engaged in filling town and city quotas with substitutes. Several of them report good success.

THE NEW LOAN.

Secretary Fessenden has been busily engaged to-day in perfecting the details of the new loan. The main points are not perfected farther than was reported to you last night.

The *Post* special says the 7-30 notes now printing, will be offered at par for subscription, but will not be paid out to the public creditors.

The *Herald's* special says: The Secretary of State has determined to make a formal demand upon the British Government for the surrender of the pirate Semmes, thus requiring that Government to give the same observance to international law that she has exacted from all other nations.

The report of Secretary Stanton resigning is more prevalent to-day than ever; but it is undoubtedly false.

The quotas of States under the recent call for men have been sent to the respective Governors.

FROM ST. PAUL.

Military Matters in Minnesota.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

St. Paul, Thursday, July 21.

About one hundred more conscripts left yesterday for the front. They go to our 3d regiment at Little Rock.

Agents are to be sent into rebel States to recruit for Minnesota. Other States are doing this and we feel that we need men as much as any.

Great sorrow is felt here for the death of Col. Wilkin, of the 9th Minnesota, who was killed at Tupelo. He was a brave and noble man.

The second supplementary draft commences here to-day. The weather is very favorable for crops and the river is rising.

Iron for our railroads is arriving at the rate of a mile per day.

FROM QUINCY.

Who is Chaplain Jacquess?—A Sketch of his Career.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Quincy, Ill., Thursday, July 21.

Col. James Frazier Jacquess is a native of Indiana, aged 44, graduated at Indiana Asbury University, in 1845, was admitted to the bar in 1846, joined the Illinois annual Conference M. E. Church in 1847, was elected President of the Female College at Jacksonville, Illinois, 1849, and resigned in 1855; was elected President of Quincy College in 1856, where he remained until the war commenced. He immediately took the field in defense of the Government, assisted in raising several regiments; was commissioned Chaplain of the 6th Illinois cavalry just before the battle of Shiloh. While his regiment was stationed at Paducah he became apprised of the intended attack, went to Savannah and communicated with Gen. Grant, who refused to believe the statement. The attack came in the direction, and within six hours of the time predicted. He remained until after the battle, and rendered efficient service in many ways. Governor Yates, learning these facts, offered him a Colonel's commission, with the privilege of raising a regiment from the State at large. He soon succeeded in raising what is known as the preachers' regiment, 73d Illinois volunteers. Three weeks after leaving Camp Butler, the regiment was in battle at Perryville, subsequently at Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, and during these engagements, the Colonel distinguished himself as a brave, cool, and skilful commander. In one of these engagements he had two horses killed under him. For some months past, he has commanded a brigade. He was summoned to Washington about three weeks ago. In politics, Col. Jacquess was a Whig, afterwards a Republican and always anti slavery. He is an eloquent speaker, a successful educator, and heavy Abolitionist; a brave soldier, and an earnest, energetic man; has a remarkable power over men. When in college, he could always get out a scrape easier than any of his classmates. He will accomplish his mission if it is within the reach of possibility.

FROM NIAGARA FALLS.

A Border Peace Romance Bordering on a Farce—Jewett, Sanders & Co., Managers.

Buffalo, Thursday, July 21.—The following correspondence explains itself:

SANDERS TO MR. GREELEY.

[COPY.]

(Private and confidential.)

Clifton House, Niagara Falls, Canada, Thursday, July 12, 1864.

To Hon. Horace Greeley:

Dear Sir—I am authorized to say that Hon. Clement C. Clay, of Alabama; Professor James P. Holcomb, of Virginia, and George N. Sanders, of Dixie, are ready and willing to go at once to Washington, upon complete and unqualified protection being given, either by the President or the Secretary of War. Let the permission include these names and one other.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) Geo. N. Sanders.

MR. GREELEY TO SANDERS.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., July 17, 1864.

Gentlemen:—I am informed that you are duly accredited from Richmond as the bearer of propositions looking to the establishment of peace; that you desire to visit Washington in the fulfillment of your mission, and that you further desire that Mr Geo. N. Sanders shall accompany you. If my information be thus far substantially correct, I am authorized by the President of the United States to tender you his safe conduct on the journey proposed, and to accompany you at the earliest time that will be agreeable to you.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, yours,
(Signed,) Horace Greeley.

To Messrs. Clement C. Clay, Jacob Thompson, James P. Holcomb, Clifton House, Canada West.

THE GREAT REBEL "FALL."

Clifton House, Niagara Falls, Monday, July 18th, 1864.

Sir—We have the honor to acknowledge your favor of the 17th inst.; which would have been answered on yesterday but for the absence of Mr. Clay. The safe conduct of the President of the United States has been tendered us, we regret to state under some misapprehension of facts. We have not been accredited to him from Richmond as the bearers of propositions looking to the re-establishment of peace. We are, however, in the confidential employ of our government and entirely familiar with its wishes and opinions on that subject, and we feel authorized to declare that if the circumstances disclosed in this correspondence were communicated to Richmond we would be at once invested with the authority to which your letter refers, or other gentlemen clothed with full powers would immediately be sent to Washington with the view of hastening a consummation so much to be desired and terminating at the earliest possible moment the calamities of war.

We respectfully solicit through your intervention a safe conduct to Washington, and thence by any route which may be designated, through your lines to Richmond. We would be gratified if Mr Geo N. Sanders was embraced in this privilege. Permit us, in conclusion, to acknowledge our obligations to you for the interest you have manifested in the furtherance of our wishes, and to express the hope that in any event you will afford us the opportunity of tendering them in person before you leave the falls.

We remain, very respectfully, &c.,
C. C. Clay, Jr.
J. P. Holcomb.

P. S.—It is proper to add that Mr. Thompson is not here and has not been staying with us since our sojourn in Canada.

MR. GREELEY'S REJOINDER.

International Hotel, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Monday, July 18.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of this date by the hand of Mr. W. C. Jewett. The state of facts therein presented being materially different from that which was understood to exist by the President when he entrusted me with the safe conduct required, it seems to me on every account advisable that I should communicate with him by telegraph and solicit fresh instructions, which I shall at once proceed to do, and be able to transmit the result this afternoon, and at all events I shall do so at the earliest moment.

Yours truly, H. Greeley.

JEWETT AS MESSENGER BOY.

Clifton House, Niagara Falls, Monday, July, 1864.

To Hon. Horace Greeley, Niagara Falls:

Sir—We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this date by the hands of Col. Jewett, and will await further answer, which you propose to send us.

(Signed) Very respectfully,
C. C. Clay, Jr.,
J. P. Halcomb.

MR. GREELEY'S SECOND LETTER.

International Hotel, Niagara Falls, Monday, July 18th, 1864.

Gentlemen—At a late hour last night, too late for communication with you, I received a dispatch informing me that further instructions left Washington last evening which must reach me, if there be no interruption, at noon to-morrow. Should you decide to await their arrival, I feel confident that they will enable me to answer definitely your note of yesterday morning. Regretting a delay which I am sure you will regard as unavoidable on my part, I remain, Yours truly,

Horace Greeley.

To Hon. Messrs. C. C. Clay, and J. P. Holcomb.

JEWETT IS KEPT ON THE RUN.

Clifton House, Monday, July 18.

Sir: Col Jewett has just handed us your note of this date, in which you state that further instructions from Washington will reach you by noon to-morrow, if there be no interruption. One, or possibly both of us may be obliged to leave the Falls to-day, but will return in time to receive the communication which you promise to-morrow. We remain

Truly yours, &c.,
J. P. Holcomb,
C. C. Clay, Jr.

To Hon. H. Greeley, now at International Hotel.

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S SECRETARY.

International Hotel, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Tuesday, July 19.

To Prof. Holcomb, etc.;

Major Hay would respectfully inquire whether Prof. Holcomb and the gentlemen associated with him desire to send to Washington any message in reference to the communication delivered to him on yesterday, and in that case when he may expect to be favored with such messages.

PROF. HOLCOMB TO THE SECRETARY.

Clifton House, Niagara, Wednesday, July 20.

To Major Hay:

Mr. Holcomb presents his compliments to Major Hay, and greatly regrets if his return to Washington being delayed by any expectation of an answer to the communication which Mr. Holcomb received from him on yesterday, to be delivered to the President of the United States. That communication was accepted as the response to a letter of Messrs. Clay and Holcomb to the Hon. H. Greeley, and to that gentleman an answer has been transmitted.

COLORADO JEWETT HEARD FROM.

Clifton House, C. W., Thursday, July 21.

The following is a copy of the original letter held by me to deliver to Hon. H. Greeley, and which duplicate I now furnish to the Associated Press.

(Signed) Wm. Cornell Jewett.

THE BURDEN ENTRUSTED TO JEWETT.

Clifton House, C. W., Thursday, July 21.

To Hon. Horace Greeley:

Sir—The paper handed to Mr. Holcomb yesterday, in your presence, by Maj. Hay, A. A. G., as an answer to the application in our note of the 18th inst., is couched in the following terms:

Executive Mansion, Washington July 18, 1864.

To whom it may concern:

Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace and the integrity of the whole Union, and the abandonment of slavery, and which comes by and with an authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on other substantial and collateral points; and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways.

(Signed) Abraham Lincoln.

The application to which we refer was elicited by your letter of the 17th inst., in which you inform Mr. Jacob Thompson, and ourselves, that you were authorized by the President of the United States to tender to us his safe conduct, on the condition that we were duly accredited from Richmond as bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace, and desired to visit Washington in fulfillment of this mission. This assertion to which we then gave, and still do, entire credence was accepted by us as the evidence of an unexpected but most gratifying change in the policy of the President, a change which we felt authorized to hope might ultimately lead to the conclusion of a peace, mutually just, and advantageous to the North and to the South.

Exacting no conditions but that we should be duly accredited from Richmond as bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace, thus proffering a basis for conference as comprehensive as we could desire, it seemed to us that the President opened a door which had previously been closed against the Confederate States for full interchange of sentiments, free discussion of conflicting opinions, and untrammeled effort to remove all causes of controversy by liberal negotiation. We, indeed, could not claim the benefit of a safe conduct which had been extended to us in a character we had no right to assume and had never affected to possess, but the uniform declaration of our Executive and Congress, and their thrice repeated and as often repulsed attempts to open negotiations, furnished a sufficient pledge that this conciliatory manifestation on the part of the President of the United States would be met by them in a temper of equal magnanimity.

We had, therefore, no hesitation in declaring that if this correspondence was communicated to the President of the Confederate States he would gladly embrace the opportunity presented for seeking a peaceful solution of the unhappy strife. We feel confident you must share our profound regret that the spirit which dictates the first step toward peace had not continued to animate the councils of your President. Had the representatives of the two Governments met to consider this question, the most momentous ever submitted to human statesmen, in a temper of becoming moderation and equity, followed as their deliberations would have been by the prayers and benedictions of every patriot and Christian on the habitable globe, who is there then so bold as to pronounce the frightful waste of individual happiness and public prosperity which is daily saddening the universal heart, might not have been terminated, or if the desolation and carnage of war must still continue many weary years of blood and suffering, that there might at least have been infused into its conduct something more of the spirit which softens and partially redeems its brutalism.

Instead of the safe conduct which we solicited, and which your first letter gave us every reason to suppose would be extended for the purpose of initiating negotiations in which neither the Government would compromise its rights or its dignity, a document has been presented which provokes as much indignation as surprise. It bears no feature of resemblance to that which was originally offered, and is unlike any paper which ever before emanated from the constitutional Executive of a free people.

Addressed—"*To whom it may concern*."—It precludes negotiation and prescribes in advance the terms and conditions of peace. It returns to the original policy of no bargaining, no negotiations no truces with rebels except to bury their dead till every man should have laid down his arms, submitted to the Government, and sued for mercy.

What may be the explanation of this sudden and entire change in the views of the President of this withdrawal of a courteous overture for negotiation, at a moment it was likely to be accepted of emphatic recall of words of peace just uttered, and fresh blasts of war to the bitter end, we leave for the speculation of those who have the means or inclination to penetrate the mysteries of his Cabinet, or fathom the caprice of his imperial will.

It is enough for us to say that we see no use whatever for the paper which has been placed in our hands. We could not transmit it to the President of the Confederate States without offering him an indignity, dishonor ourselves and incurring the well merited scorn of our countrymen.

While an ardent desire for peace pervades the people of the Confederate States, we rejoice to believe that there are few, if any, amongst them who would purchase it at the expense of liberty, honor and self respect.

If it can be secured only by their submission to terms of conquest, the generation is yet unborn which will witness its restoration. If there be any military autocrat in the North who is entitled to proffer the conditions of this manifesto, there is none in the South authorized to entertain them. Those who control our armies are the servants of the people, not their masters, and they have no more inclination than they have right to subvert the social institutions of sovereign States, to overthrow their established constitutions and to barter away their priceless heritage of self government.

This correspondence will not, however, we trust, prove wholly barren of good results. If there is any citizen of the Confederate States who has clung to a hope that peace was possible with this Administration of the Federal Government, it will strip from his eyes the last film of such delusion, or if there be any whose hearts have grown faint under the suffering and agony of this bloody struggle, it will inspirit them with fresh energy and brave whatever may yet be requisite to preserve to themselves and their children all that gives dignity and value to life, or hope and consolation in death; and if there be any patriots or christians in your land who shrink appalled from the inevitable or private misery and public calamity which stretches over them, we pray that in their bosoms a revolution may be quickened to reclaim their abused authority and vindicate the outraged civilization of their country for suicide you have endeavored to inaugurate; more which contemplates the most noble and humane. We would return our most sincere thanks, and are most respectfully yours, &c.

C. C. Clay, Jr.
P. C. Holcomb.

LAST WORD TO JEWETT.

Clifton House, July 20, 1864.

To W. C. Jewett, Niagara Falls:

Sir:—We are in receipt of your note advising us of the departure of Hon. H. Greeley from the Falls, that he regrets the sad termination of the initiatory steps taken for peace in consequence of the change made by the President in his instructions to convey the Commissioners to Washington for negotiation, and that Mr. Greeley will be pleased to receive any answer we may have to make through you.

We avail ourselves of this offer to enclose a letter to Mr. Greeley which you will oblige us by delivering.

We cannot take leave of you without expressing our thanks for your courtesy and kind offer as the intermediary through whom our correspondence with Mr. Greeley has been conducted, and assure you that we are very respectfully, your obedient servants,

C. C. Clay, Jr.
P. C. Holcomb.

THE CONCLUSION OF THE WHOLE MATTER.

Washington, Thursday, July 21.—The Administration have never had before them for consideration any proposition from rebel authorities relative to pacification, nor is it known that any such has been received, and whatever may be the facts concerning the reported conference at Niagara Falls, the presumption here is that while there has been no formal action on the part of this Government looking to initiating measures for a negotiation of peace, it is not indisposed to hear from Niagara Falls or elsewhere whatever prominent rebels, acting as volunteer or authorized commissioners, may have to say regarding this important subject, without, however, in any degree committing itself to the consideration of any proposition or views which may be suggested.

The *National Republican*, commenting on this topic, says: "Maj. Hay may converse with people in Canada on his own responsibility; but he is not acting in a government capacity, nor has the President made, nor does he propose to make, any proposals to or compromise with the rebel officials at Richmond or their real or assumed agents in Canada."

From Louisville.

Louisville, Thursday, July 21.—A Clarksville dispatch says a barge, containing 800 barrels of coffee belonging to the Government, which accompanied the steamer St. Louis when she was burned, afterwards fell into the hands of the rebels and was destroyed.

Last evening the rebels took our construction train engine, at New Haven, on the Lebanon Branch, fired her up, set the wood on the tender on fire, opened the throttle-valve, and let her run wild towards Lebanon.

Train No. 5, due here this morning, ran off the track at Gallsburg. No one was seriously hurt. The accident was caused by the switchman leaving the switch open.

A SNAKE-HISSING IN INDIANA.

Copperhead Convention in the Ninth Congressional District.

DIRTY DAVE NOMINATED AT VALPARAISO YESTERDAY.

He Proposes to Lay Schuyler Colfax "upon the Shelf," that, like Simeon of Old, "he may Depart in Peace."

RESOLUTIONS AND SPEECHES.

Aspects of the Copperhead Situation.

[From Our Own Reporter.]

Valparaiso, Porter County, Ind., Thursday, July 21, 1864.

The Copperheads of the 9th Congressional District of the State of Indiana, comprising the counties of Benton, Newton, Cass, Fulton, Jasper, Miami, Pulaski, Laporte, Lake, Marshall, White, St. Joseph, Porter and Stark, were yesterday taken with the pains of labor, at Valparaiso, and, after the suffering and tribulation attendant upon such incidents, were safely delivered of a bouncing boy, which they immediately christened Dave Turple, or, as some preferred to call him, Honorable David Turple, of White.

The 9th Congressional District, our readers are aware, is the one represented in the last Congress by that noble patriot, Schuyler Colfax. Two years ago he succeeded in his election by less than 300 majority. Then the Copperheads ran as his opponent Dave Turple, of White. This same Dave Turple, it will be remembered, was once elected by the Indiana Legislature to fill the unexpired balance of the term of Senator Wright, who received his appointment at the hands of the Governor. The authority of the Governor to fill a vacancy extended only to the meeting of the Legislature, and when that occurred they elected Dirty Dave. Two years ago, as we have said, Dirty Dave ran against Schuyler Colfax for the office of Representative to Congress from the Ninth Congressional District. The Copperheads were exceedingly confident of their ability to carry the district, and made superhuman efforts to do so, stooping at no misrepresentation and fraud and political villainy to effect their object. They were defeated by less than three hundred votes. They took this defeat with a degree of resignation that could scarcely be considered christian. It is said that when the intelligence reached the Copperhead leaders they swore mighty oaths after the manner of the sons of Belial. I should give full credence to this report were it not a well established fact that Copperheads do not swear. They charged that the election was secured by fraudulent voters imported from abroad, and roundly claimed that Dave was honestly and fairly elected. Dirty Dave has never been able to get over his mortification at his defeat. It has been a source of constant worry and vexation to him, and he has been heard to declare that the sole end and aim of his future existence would be to lay Schuyler Colfax upon the shelf. That done, he would be ready to cry like Simeon of old, "Lord, let now thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation." I am not altogether sure of the correctness of the quotation, but it is as Dave gave it.

Knowing how bitterly the gentleman from White deprecated the re-nomination of Colfax, the leaders of the Copperheads when they called their convention at Valparaiso, determined to put Dave in nomination. The convention was held at the Court House in that village to-day. It occurred to me in the peculiar aspects of the canvass, that your correspondent should be present at the Convention to nominate a candidate to "beat Schuyler Colfax." I reached the village before nine o'clock in the morning, but found that the Copperheads were there in force before me. They had held a caucus on the evening previous, in which the most outrageous secession doctrines were advocated, doubtless with the intention of bringing up the rank and file to the sticking point—as boys whistle while passing through grave yards to keep their courage up. This caucus was somewhat generally attended by the Republicans and the ladies of the town. After 8 o'clock, A. Hall, the editor of a one horse Copperhead newspaper, called the Logansport *Pharos*, who was one of the speakers had concluded, one of the ladies, who sat by my informant, whispered: "We have a strong tree in our yard, and plenty of rope to hang that chap." This is a fair indication of the sentiment of most of the people of Valparaiso.

By 10 o'clock the delegates from the outer counties of the District began to come together, and by 11 o'clock, the hour appointed for the assembly of the faithful, there were probably two hundred and fifty of the hard headed, hard fisted, unwashed "democracy" present. They crowded into the Court House and very nearly filled the auditorium to repletion.

There were several candidates talked of prior to the assembly of the delegates, and the friends of each were active in pressing the claims of their favorite for the nomination. Dave Turpin was evidently the favorite from the start. It was generally conceded that if any man could lay out Colfax, it was Dirty Dave. Graham N. Fitch, once an United States Senator from Indiana, and subsequently a Colonel in the three years' service, was talked of by some of the War Democrats, who were not quite up to the ultra peace notions of the majority, but most of the delegates said he wouldn't do. Not long ago he wrote a letter to some of his friends which unfortunately got into print, in which, inadvertently perhaps, he used language expressive of devotion to the Union, and said that any man who would not uphold the hands of the Administration in this emergency, was a traitor, and deserved to be treated as such. This candidate would not do, evidently, to run upon a peace platform. S. A. Hall, of the Logansport *Pharos*, was for a time thought an available candidate but it was soon decided that to beat Colfax they must bring out their heaviest guns, and so the poor fellow was unceremoniously thrown overboard. It is fair to say of Mr. Hall, however, that he accepted the decision with becoming resignation. On looking over the assembled delegates, I could not but be struck with the evident preponderance of the Southern element in the Convention. There was the unmistakeable contour and color of the facial features which unerringly point to an ancestry South of Mason and Dixon's line. There were a few of those called now-a-days "Yankees," but so few that they made no show in the multitude. Probably nine-tenths were originally from Tennessee and Kentucky, and this fact may account for the remarkable prevalence of rebellious sentiment.

Soon after 11 o'clock S. A. Hall the Chairman of the District "Democratic" Committee, called the convention to order, and nominated Rufus Magie, of White, as temporary Secretary. It was ascertained that Benton, Cass, Fulton, Jasper, Laporte, Marshal, Miami, Newton, Pulaski, Porter, St. Joseph, Stark, White and Lake counties were represented, some of them by a single delegate, and others by all the "democrats at the primary meeting." Each man was received with open arms, and invited to consider himself an integral part of the 9th Congressional District Copperhead Convention.

Major Dunn of Laporte, who was one of the two or three who appeared to "run" the concern, moved that the convention be temporarily organized by the appointment of P. M. Kent, of White, as chairman. Some other delegate, whose name I did not learn, moved as a substitute that he be made temporary chairman, upon which C. H. Reeves, a weazen-faced, avowed secessionist from Marshall, arose to his feet and with great earnestness of manner, demanded that the Convention be organized according to the time honored "Democratic" custom—temporarily at first, afterwards permanently. He said that this was the most important convention ever held in the district. The eyes of the people were upon the delegates. They had sent them to perform a certain duty and that was to demand in their name, an immediate and unconditional peace. The people were in earnest in this matter, and would not be coaxed or driven to support any man who was not an unconditional peace man. For this reason he thought that all the forms usual in similar deliberative bodies should be adopted here. Too many safeguards could not be thrown around their proceedings, and he warned gentlemen that their should be no attempt to spring platforms or candidates upon the convention. He would not submit to such nonsense himself and the people he knew would not. Having delivered himself of this diatribe he evidently felt better, and sat down.

Mr. Kent, concerning whom all this hubbub was raised, then arose and begged the convention to place some other man in nomination. His friends had asked him to allow his name to be used for the position, but he had asked them not to present him. If appointed he should serve to the best of his ability.

The motion for a temporary chairman was carried after division, and Mr. Kent was escorted to the [illegible] stand by two of the men who had been instrumental in raising the small-sized row. The chairman, on assuming the chair, heartily thanked the Convention for the honor conferred. He counseled harmony and unity of action, for in no other way could they hope to succeed in the glorious object they had in view. He said the nation was passing through a terrible crisis. The red hand of war had been laid heavily upon our people, and the whole land was dotted with the graves of our sons and brothers who had been slain in this unholy war which we were now waging against our *Southern brethren*. Judging from past experience, he had no doubt, that the members of the convention, unlike the infamous abolitionists would be entirely unselfish in their deliberations. He said that if the Administration had desired peace there was no question but it could have been obtained long ago. [Applause.] Over and over again had the Southern Confederacy made overtures and propositions for compromise, but in every instance those at the head of the Government had spurned these offers. The policy of the Administration was a damnable one. It has filled the country with mourning and woe, and the dead had been piled mountain high at the behests of Abe Lincoln and his minions. In conclusion he desired that the members would second his efforts for the dispatch of business, and strive with him to so conduct their deliberations that the party should be successful in the coming elections. The speaker was loudly applauded.

Major Dunn, of Laporte, moved the appointment of a committee of one from each county to nominate permanent officers for the Convention. This motion prevailed, and the following committee was chosen:

J McConnell, of Benton; J. Spottsworth, of Newton; H. M. Bliss, of Cass; William Spurces, of Fulton; Thomas Lampson, of Jasper; Henry Dutton, of Miami; H. P. Rounds, of Pulaski; T. D. Lennan, of Laporte; D. B. Collins, of Lake; C. H. Reeves, of Marshall; J. W. McEwen, of White; E. Bronfield, of St. Joseph; J. Campbell, of Porter, and J. Howard, of Stark.

J. A. Hall, of Cass, then moved the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions. This motion prevailed, and the following were chosen: J. McConnell, S. A. Hall, Dr. Robbins, T. Lampson, J. L. Farrar, J. Spottsworth, E. B. Thomas, James Bradley, R. Kennedy, J. B. Collins, A. C. Kittredge, Jacob Murphy and A. A. Starr.

By this time the faithful began to get hungry and turn longing eyes toward an adjoining grocery. It was thought best to adjourn—ostensibly for dinner. So the Convention was adjourned, and the thirsty crowd wended their way to Goold's Hotel, where was presented a bill of fare calculated to soften down the asperities even of a copperhead. At two o'clock they came together again, big with the coming events. The Committees had met during the interim and decided upon a platform, and upon organization. The latter committee reported first as follows:

President.—P. M. Kent.

Vice Presidents.—Joseph Bartholomew, A. W. Rodgers, Jacob Stover, J. F. Van Valkenburg, Thomas Merideth, Dr James Thomas, N. O. Ross, Rollin Hughes, A. A. Sharp, J. H. Rees.

Secretaries.—S. A. Hall, P. McDonald, W. H. Draper, James McEwen, W. B. Loughridge.

The nominations received unanimous confirmation.

The President, after thanking the convention for this renewed evidence of their consideration, said, that they had met under perilous circumstances, to deliberate upon the best way to secure the blessings of peace, to restore a distracted country, and bring about the old time condition. It was also the duty of the Convention to select a candidate for Congress in place of the infamous Colfax. Everything of value and all that men hold dear was involved in the tremendous conflict now going on in the country. He referred to the condition of the country fourteen years ago and contrasted it with its present condition. He said that within three short years, the Government under the administration of Abe Lincoln had accumulated a debt of between three and four thousand millions of dollars—a statement utterly devoid of truth. England, with all her wars carried on during the last century, had never increased *her* debt over three thousand millions, and she found it difficult with her enormous taxation to pay even three per cent interest upon it. Yet the United States, without a third of the available resources of Great Britain, had more than reached the immense aggregate of England's national debt, in her three years' crusade against the liberties and dearest rights of our *Southern brethren*. He considered this debt an astounding instance of human depravity. He also referred to the sorrow and mourning prevailing throughout the length and breadth of the land, and said they were the fruit of the inhuman policy adopted by Mr. Lincoln and his immediate counsellors. He asked: "Is there to be no end to these calls for men for slaughter?" He hinted broadly that the remedy of all these evils lay in revolution. To fortify this position he referred to the inaugural address of President Lincoln, and read an extract therefrom, where the President said that in certain contingencies revolution was justifiable. He said he did not agree with the President in his treatment of our Southern brethren. When the rebellion was first inaugurated, the President had called for men and means, and promised that if they were forthcoming it should be immediately crushed out. Men and money were granted, and the rebellion was no nearer crushed than at its beginning. He referred to the system of taxation adopted by Congress, and said it was an outrageous one, and in violation of every principle of justice and equality, and as arbitrary as the arrests the Administration was accustomed to make. He made one statement, which showed that he was either wilfully dishonest, or woefully ignorant, and which not even the credulous crowd whom he addressed, appeared willing to swallow. Speaking of the issue of bonds upon the income of which no taxes were paid, he said that one capitalist in New York owned five thousand millions of United States bonds upon which he received the interest regularly in gold, and paid not a cent for the support of the Government, while the man who raised a bushel of wheat, or a bushel of potatoes, was followed by the tax gatherer from the time the seed was planted in the ground until the crop was harvested. He thought the remedy for all the financial evils of the nation would be repudiation. It would be impossible to pay the indebtedness of the National debt, let alone the principle, if the war were longer continued. If this infamous contest were not ended there would be great danger of revolution. In conclusion, he thanked the delegates for their attention to his address. It was a violent revolutionary appeal, and evidently harmonious with the sentiments of the majority of his hearers.

Major Dunn then moved that the Convention proceed to nominate a candidate for Congress. This brought the inevitable Reeves to his feet, who insisted that before a candidate was nominated the Convention should lay down a platform. He did not hire a man to do a job of work for himself until he had plainly told him what was to be done, and arranged the terms. It was like setting a horse to plow without tug or breeching. The view of Mr. Reeves was sustained by Mr. H. M. Corbin, and Major Dunn withdrew the firebrand he had inadvertently cast into the camp. Mr. Reeves was satisfied, and indulged the audience in a short speech, in which he said that he would oppose by all means in his power the raising of men and means to carry on this infamous war for the suppression of the rebellion. He advocated in strong terms the right of secession, and said that the humbug of Union had exploded. It was a matter that was self-evident to his mind that Union could never be restored by waging a cruel and barbarous war. After the wordy Reeves had subsided, S. A. Hall, the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, presented the following, which, after debate, were adopted as the sense of the Convention:

WHEREAS, The Constitution of the United States guarantees liberty of speech, the freedom of the press, and the right to worship God according to the dictates of conscience; and

WHEREAS, Governments were instituted among men, to more freely secure their inalienable rights against the lawless usurpation of those who possess an inordinate love of power; and

WHEREAS, The mad and reckless misrule and usurpation that marked the conduct of our National Executive, are threatening to overthrow the rights of the States and the liberties of the people, and rapidly tending to establish a centralized despotism, therefore, We, the Democracy of the 9th Congressional District, in Convention assembled, do solemnly

Resolve, That it is the duty of a free people to meet with firm resistance, upon the very threshold, every encroachment of power upon their rights as guaranteed to them; and to do this, it is necessary, and right, that they should not only remonstrate in plain and unvarnished terms with the usurpers, but they should resist with their lives and their fortunes, every usurpation upon their rights; and that we will resist by force, if necessary, any attempt to abridge the elective franchise, whether by the introduction of illegal voters under military usurpation, or the attempt by Federal office holders to intimidate voters by threats of violence.

2. That the present civil war is the legitimate result of the teachings and blasting influences of abolitionism, which has been sown broadcast through church and school for the past quarter of a century, until the doctrine of an irrepressible conflict has become the faith and corner stone of a great sectional party.

3. That the present unnatural war in which we are engaged, had been wickedly perverted by Abolition fanaticism, from the purpose for which it was commenced, and instead of being waged for the restoration and perpetuity of the Union (as the President and Congress assured us in the commencement that it should be), it has, through the influence and wicked machinations of an Abolition faction, been changed into a war to obliterate State lines, to abolish slavery, and, as conducted, is calculated in all its tendencies, to destroy the Union forever—to destroy all hopes of a reconciliation, and bring our unhappy country from the high position it has heretofore occupied, to a miserable and grinding despotism; and, therefore, we believe it to be fully demonstrated, that this war, as a means of restoring the Union, has proved a disastrous failure, and that an armistice and negotiations for any honorable peace, are the only hopes left us for the restoration of the Union.

4. That we are distinctly in favor of such an adjustment of the difficulties that distract the country, as will concede all reasonable demands consistent with honor, with the perpetuity of the Union, and its maintenance of the rights of the States and the people, under the Constitution; and that we condemn, unqualifiedly, those twin heresies—Southern secession and Northern Abolitionism.

5. That as the present unhappy difficulties in our land have resulted through a departure from the time honored principles of the Constitution, as enunciated and applied to the Democratic party, the only hope for peace, Union and prosperity to the country, is by a return to those principles in the administration of the Government.

6. That the suppression of the writ of habeas corpus in States or places not in actual rebellion and the suppression of the freedom of speech, and of the press, by the administration, are alike crimes against civilization and the highest hopes and interests of mankind.

7. That the profligate and reckless expenditures of the public treasure by the Administration, and its criminal inefficiency in the management of the general business and finances of the country, already leading to, or directly tolerating public in-

[Continued on Fourth Page.]

New Advertisements.

PERSONAL.—William H. Low, Mrs. J. Sherman, and Mrs. Perry, will confer a favor by calling or sending their address to MRS. E. PEEL, formerly Miss Mary Evans, of Newport, Ky., at the Tremont House by 12 o'clock to-day.

MASONIC.—There will be a Regular Convocation of Washington Chapter, No. 43, R. A. M., THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING. WM. HIMROD, Jr., Sec'y.

TO ANY ONE WISHING TO enter into a first rate paying business situated in one of the best localities in the city, a rare chance is now offered, in the shape of the LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES, Of a store well calculated for any kind of business. Proper reasons given for selling. For particulars apply at 171 South Clark street.

BOSS COOPERS, ATTENTION. There will be a Special Meeting of the BOSS COOPERS ASSOCIATION At Room No. 2 Board of Trade Building this (FRIDAY) evening, July 22d, 1864. A full attendance is requested as business of importance will be presented.

UNITED COOPERS No. 3, ARE REQUESTED TO BE ON HAND AT LAST PLACE OF MEETING, AT SEVEN O'CLOCK, SHARP. BY ORDER PRESIDENT.

MRS. R. H. HALE, Professor of the Piano Forte, direct from London, Europe. Apply at her residence, [illegible] Third avenue, at [illegible] Benson's Music Store, [illegible] Randolph street, [illegible] Higgins', 117 Randolph street, Root & Cady, 95 Clark street, or at any of the Principal Music Stores in the city. P. O. Box 3268.

PROFESSOR H. A. DE MUNN, the world renowned HAIR RESTORER, continues to be consulted upon all diseases of the HAIR AND SCALP, at his Branch Office, [illegible] Dearborn street, corner of Madison, up stairs, Chicago, Illinois. N. B.—All letters should have postage stamp inclosed to insure an answer.

EVERITT'S ART GALLERY, 107 Lake street. Every one goes there for Cartes de Visite that appreciates a good thing. Go then that have not heard of this popular establishment before and do likewise. Only Two Dollars per dozen. WM. M. EVERITT, Proprietor. RAY BEAS, Operator.

ATTENTION.—For $1.00 I will send the formula for making my "Stimulating Unguent," which will positively produce a full set of whiskers in from four to six weeks. Also a certain cure for premature baldness. Any apothecary can fill the receipt for you. Full directions given. Address M. B. EDWARDS, Box 1141, North Branch Post Office.

V. R. ALLEN'S Superior Dry STENCIL INKS of different colors, PATENT STENCIL BRUSHES, PREMIUM STENCIL PLATES, cut to order, Brass Alphabets and Figures to Sell. No. 13 Board Trade Building, (up-stairs,) Chicago. P. O. Box 1805.

PLANTS EXTRA, From NEW WHEAT, just received from St. Louis. GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO., 241 Lake street and 365 S. Water st.

RUSSELL'S OHIO REAPERS AND MOWERS COMBINED. A fresh supply just received. Price [illegible] cash. Agents supplied as usual. ALFRED H. WISE, General Western Agent, 16 and 18 Franklin st., Chicago.

NOTICE TO PACKERS. PARTNER WANTED. With a capital of from $15,000 to $20,000, to buy a half interest in a Packing House, capable of slaughtering from 400 to 500 hogs per day, just completed, and join the advertiser, a practical business man, who THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS the cutting and curing of meats, both summer and winter, [illegible] Address Post Office Box 3547.

B. PHILIPS REYNOLDS M. D., from LONDON, ENGLAND, has permanently located himself in Chicago, where persons afflicted with Diseases of the EYE AND EAR can be scientifically treated and cured if curable. Dr. REYNOLDS has treated over 1100 PATIENTS since he has opened the institution in Chicago—83 since the first of January—nearly all of whom has been successful. Dr. REYNOLDS will warrant all cases when the organs are perfect in formation. ALL SURGICAL OPERATIONS skillfully performed. Office and Surgery UHLICH'S BLOCK, 10 North Clark street, Chicago, Illinois.

NEW FOUNDRY. 26, 28 & 30 Griswold Street. Opposite the Michigan Southern and Rock Island Passenger Depots. COOLEY & BROTHER, PROPRIETORS. The best quality of light iron castings made to order at short notice.

THE SOLDIERS HOME. A Good Dwelling House, WITH LARGE GROUND FOR SALE. The Soldiers Home having purchased the Langley Homestead, known as Fair View, will now sell the property formerly purchased on the corner of [illegible] Place and [illegible] avenue. The dwelling is new, thoroughly built with marble mantles, and all the modern improvements. There is a large lot of [illegible] feet frontage with an excellent new barn. The view of the Lake is grand, and can never be obstructed, and the proposed Douglas Monument is to be erected immediately opposite. For terms and further particulars apply to THOS. B. BRYAN, President of the Soldiers Home.

POLITICAL FLAGS, OF SILK, BUNTING OR MUSLIN. Northwestern Flag and Banner Co., C. L. DUBOIS, Manager, 129 Dearborn-st., Chicago. P. O. Box 4186.

DYSPEPSIA AND FITS! A SURE CURE FOR These distressing complaints is now made known in a Treatise on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, published by Dr. O. Phelps Brown. [illegible] Address Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, 19 Grand street, Jersey City, New Jersey.

UNITED STATES RELATIVE VALUE COIN AND CURRENCY TABLE. Shows AT A GLANCE the relative value of a current dollar to coin at the different rates of premium from 101 to 401. [illegible] "The Table" will be found accurate and convenient [illegible] Sold by Booksellers and Newsdealers, and mailed post-paid on receipt of 25 cents. Address JAMES MUIR, P. O. Box [illegible], Chicago Illinois. Liberal terms to the trade.

BUCKEYE MOWERS.—Another large lot of these unequalled Mowers just received. Prices—Seniors, [illegible]; Juniors, [illegible]. Terms cash. Agents and dealers supplied as usual. Orders filled instantly. HENRY H. TAYLOR, General Western Agent, 233 Lake street.

STEAM WEEKLY TO EUROPE.—THE LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP CO. will dispatch their full power Clyde-built iron Steamships from NEW YORK FOR LIVERPOOL, (Calling at Queenstown,) as follows: [illegible] CITY OF WASHINGTON [illegible] Apply to F. A. EMORY, General Agent, Cor. Clark and Lake sts.

ANY PERSON HAVING A large stock, (young horses and mules, or sheep preferred,) and wishing to start a stock farm, can find an opportunity by conferring with the subscribers, who would buy the live stock and sell a half interest in the farm, about 800 acres. [illegible] Apply to GILCHRIST & CO., McGregor, Iowa.

NEW MUSIC—Just published two beautiful songs by G. R. Lampard, "Eva May," price 25 cts.; "There's Beauty Everywhere." Also, an easy song and chorus, by C. R. Packard, entitled "Mount Vernon, the Mecca of the Free;" price 25c. "HURRAH FOR THE SEA," Another lively, soul-stirring, cheering song and chorus, by Thomas Crick. Price 30c. The celebrated melody, "LORENA," arranged with brilliant variations for the piano by [illegible]. Price 50c. Either of the above will be sent to any address on receipt of marked price by addressing the publisher, H. M. HIGGINS, 117 Randolph Street.

PICTURES WANTED AT THE Northwestern Sanitary Commission Rooms immediately. [illegible]

HARD RUBBER TRUSS ESTABLISHMENT. [illegible] CLARK STREET, J. M. KENDALL, Manager. [illegible]

TO LUMBERMEN, FOR DOCKAGE AND STORAGE [illegible]

New Advertisements.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Rates of Commutation Tickets and the Conditions under which the same will be issued to commence Aug. 1st, 1864.

	Miles.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
Lyons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hinsdale, (Brush Hill,)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downers Grove	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Naperville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

RULES AND REGULATIONS under which Commutation Tickets are issued by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company at above rates. Tickets can be procured only at the Office of the General Ticket Agent of the Company in Chicago.

Commutation Tickets will be issued as may be desired by the applicant either for 3 months, for 6 months or for one year, commencing on the first day of any month, and no deduction will be made for parts of months expired.

Tickets are to be used only by the person named on the ticket, and are not transferable under any circumstances, and if a ticket is presented by any other than the person named on it, the Conductor will take up such ticket and return it to the General Ticket Office with a statement of the facts of the case. No return of any part of the sum received therefor will be made in consequence of the inability of the person to use it.

Persons taking commutation tickets will be required to take them to the place where they reside, and they must be shown to the Conductor whenever required the same as by other passengers.

Tickets will be good between Chicago and the place named on the ticket, or for any part of the distance between these places, but will not be good west of that station, and will not be received either in full or part payment of fare west of that station. They will be good on all Passenger trains that stop at the station for which they are issued, except trains run by special arrangement. They do not exempt the person named from the general rules and regulations issued by the Company of whatever name and nature, and confer no privilege whereby the person can transport any kind of Goods, Express Matter, &c., other than ordinary personal Baggage.

Tickets are not good even for one day beyond the expiration, and Conductors are strictly ordered to examine all Commutation tickets on the first and second days of each month, take up all that have expired, and collect the regular train fare until a new ticket is shown.

The Company reserves the right to take off or put on trains, alter the starting or leaving time at all stations whenever they may think such changes necessary for the transaction of their business, without refunding in whole or in part any sum paid for commutation tickets.

All persons, before receiving a Commutation ticket, will be required to subscribe to these rules and regulations, and sign a contract relieving the Company from all liability for damage to person or property from any accident that may be incurred while on the cars of the Company and riding on the Commutation Ticket.

Each person purchasing Commutation tickets will be furnished a copy of these rules and regulations.

In addition to the above commutation, tickets good for 25 rides, to be used within three months from the date of purchase, and which will include a person's family, are sold at one-half of the regular fare to all stations up to and including Mendota.

C. G. HAMMOND, Gen'l Supt.
SAM'L POWELL, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

THRESHING MACHINES. CHEAPEST AND BEST. MANUFACTURED BY E. BALL, Canton, Ohio. Price delivered in Chicago for the famous THREE BITCH Gear Separator, including eight horse power complete, with the usual amount of extras, [illegible]. Truck Wagon, thimble skein, Whiffletrees, Neck Yoke and Stay Chains, [illegible]. Latest improved Jointed and Folding Straw Stacker, $40. Western Agency 46, 48 and 50 West Lake Street, Agricultural Depot. EASTER & GAMMON.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. ARMY, No. 30 South Street, Baltimore, Md., July 18th, 1864. SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., on MONDAY, August 1st, 1864, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with—

Four Thousand (4,000) Head of Beef Cattle, on the hoof,

Delivered at the State Cattle Scales, at Baltimore, Md., in lots of (1,000) one thousand each every (10) ten days; to be weighed within one and a half days after arrival, at the expense of the contractor. They must average about (1,300) thirteen hundred pounds gross weight, all falling short of (1,000) one thousand pounds gross weight, Bulls, Stags, Oxen, Cows, Heifers and Hornless Cattle will be rejected.

A deduction of ten (10) pounds will be made from the weight of each Steer accepted under this contract, provided the animal does not stand in the pens two and one half hours before being weighed, or is not weighed immediately after removal from the cars.

Blank forms for proposals can be had on application at this office, either in person, by mail, or telegraph.

The Government will claim the right of weighing any one animal separate, if its appearance indicates less weight than the minimum mentioned above; the expense of weighing will be paid by the party erring in judgment.

Each bid to secure consideration must contain a written guarantee of two responsible persons, as follows:

We ——, of the county of ——, State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is (or are) able to fulfill a contract in accordance with the terms of his (or their) proposition, and should his (or their) proposition be accepted, he (or they) will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith, and we are prepared to become his securities, giving good and sufficient bonds for its fulfillment.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney, to be enclosed with the bid.

Bidders must be present to respond to their bids, and prepared to give bonds and sign the contract before leaving the office.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids considered unreasonable.

Payments to be made after each delivery in such funds as may be on hand; if none on hand, to be made as soon as received.

Proposals must be endorsed distinctly, "PROPOSALS FOR BEEF CATTLE," and addressed to "Capt. J. H. GILMAN, C. S., Baltimore, Maryland."

If a bid is in the name of a firm, their names and their post office address must appear, or they will not be considered.

Each person or every member of a firm offering a proposal must accompany it with an oath of allegiance to the United States Government, if he has not already filed one in this office.

ALL BIDS NOT COMPLYING STRICTLY WITH THE TERMS OF THIS ADVERTISEMENT WILL BE REJECTED.

J. H. GILMAN, Captain and C. S., U. S. A.

QUESTIONS! QUESTIONS! QUESTIONS! THAT Concern Every One to Answer.

Are you bald?
Does your hair fall off?
Has your hair become thin?
Is it turning gray before its time?
Are you troubled with itching, burning sensation in the scalp?
Are you troubled with dandruff?
Are you troubled with what is called Scurvies or Salt Rheum?
Have you had the Erysipelas, and lost your hair?
Have you had the Measles, and lost it?
Have you had the Typhoid Fever, and lost it?
Have you had the Brain Fever, and lost it?
Have you lost your hair by any sickness?
Do you wish luxuriant hair?
Do you wish soft and lustrous hair?
Do you wish gray hair restored?
Do you wish your whiskers glossy?
Do you wish them restored in color?
Do you want a dressing?
Do you want it for your children?
Do you want it for yourself, for father or mother, for brother, sister or friend?
Do you want the best preparation out for dressing, stimulating, protecting, restoring the color, and rendering soft, silky and glossy, the Human Hair?
If so, we warrant

CLARK'S Distilled Restorative FOR THE HAIR! To be Unequalled, and Superior to any Preparation ever Compounded and offered to the Public.

It costs but $1 for one bottle, or six bottles for $5, and is sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

C. G. CLARK & CO., Proprietors.
LORD & SMITH, Chicago, Illinois, General Agents.

AUTOMATIC DANCER. This pleasing and strong toy is a new and novel invention of a Yankee. It will amuse a room full, not only children from three years and upwards, but adults can, Falstaff-like, shake their sides with laughter. 'Tis capital to drive away the blues. Retail price, $3 Each. CHAS. L. NOBLE & CO., 175 LAKE STREET, SIGN OF THE [illegible].

DOCTOR BIGELOW WILL RETURN TO THE CITY AUGUST 15th. IMPORTANT BUSINESS CALLS HIM EAST UNTIL THAT TIME.

NEW LUMBER FIRM. W. BATCHELLER & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Green Bay and Saginaw Lumber, Shingles, Lath Timber, Pickets, &c. Office and Yard, [illegible] South Canal street, between Adams and Jackson sts., Chicago. CARS LOADED IN YARD. W. BATCHELLER, Formerly Pearson & Batcheller.

UNION STEAM AND WATER HEATING CO. —FOR— Warming and Ventilating Public Buildings, Private Residences, [illegible] Churches, Greenhouses, &c., &c. This apparatus stands unrivalled in its Effectiveness, Healthfulness & Durability, Simplicity and ECONOMY OF FUEL. MURRAY & GOLD, 114 Dearborn-st., Chicago. [illegible]

SARATOGA EMPIRE WATER. Just received, fresh from the Springs, a lot of EMPIRE WATER, Which I will sell to Druggists and Hotels at Saratoga Prices, Freight added.

SAFETY FILM

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1864.

THE RAID.

A RISE, FLIGHT OF RUMOR.

Philadelphia News Outdone

THE RAID.

PLAIN TALK.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Brave Act of Miss Pittsburgh—Capture of Rebel Steamer Yazoo River.

WESTERN NEWS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MARINE LIST.

Miscellaneous.

Railroads.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED............July 21.

...Queen, Keith, Manitowoc, sundries; ... Bay, ... ; Charlie Hibbard, Ingersoll, Port Washington; ... Campbell, Davis, Green Bay; ... Newhall, Anderson, Eagle Harbor; Two Charlies, Minsky, Manitowoc; ... Grant, Nelson, ... Joseph; ... Lynch, Grand Haven; ... Burson, Holland; ... Mary Morton, Ven Kirk, ... ; ... Barney, Kirby, Muskegon, 70 m lumber; ... Tracy, Oswego; ... Willard Johnson, ... ; ... Furlong, Grand Haven; ... Minnesota, McDonald, Buffalo; ... Acorn, Muir, Goderich, 181 cds wood; ... Fairy Queen, Martin, South Haven; ... Trenton, Goyne, South Haven, 111 cds wood; ... Elmira, Leary, White Lake, 63 m lumber.

CLEARED............July 21.

Fairy Queen, Keith, Two Rivers, sundries; ... Mosher Arthur, Buffalo, 7,000 bu wheat; ... Rosman, Ogdensburg, 25,000 brls flour; ... Port Colborne, 18,000 bu corn.

Special Notices.

Hagan's Magnolia Balm.

This is the most delightful and extraordinary article ever discovered. It changes the sun burnt face and hands to a pearly satin texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth, and the distingue appearance so inviting in the city belle of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patronized by Actresses and Opera Singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere. Prepared by W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y. Address all orders to DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., New York.

To Clear the House of Flies, USE DUTCHER'S CELEBRATED LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER,

a neat, cheap article, easy to use. Every sheet will kill a quart. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Doctor Thomson

has had more than thirty years experience in the treatment of Private Diseases. ... Post Office Box 72, Chicago, Illinois. Office and Anatomical Museum, 178 ... street.

It is not often we speak of Physicians,

but we can cheerfully say Dr. Whittier has richly earned the wide-spread reputation which he now enjoys. He has a larger practice than any other Physician in Chicago, in the treatment of all those diseases ... He has for the past fifteen years devoted his whole time and attention to those diseases ... He is the publisher of a new work called "Mirror of Youth; or, All Men Know Thyself," which will be mailed to all on receipt of three cents ... Office and parlors 161 Clark street. Post Office Box 2641. All business strictly confidential.

Dr. James

formerly of James' Hospital, Custom House street, New Orleans, La., established in 1850, now permanently located at 21 Randolph street, Chicago, Illinois. Treats all chronic ... Scrofulous, and all kinds of BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES, ... SEMINAL WEAKNESS ... Office and Parlors are at 21 Randolph, between State and Dearborn streets. Office open from 9 A. M. until 8 P. M. Consultations free.

A Greatest Discovery of the Age.

Dr. DE GRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL relieves aches and pains instantly. For the cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Piles, Neuralgia and kindred diseases, it has no equal. 50 cents and $1 a bottle. Sold by druggists and storekeepers everywhere. S. C. UPHAM, 25 South Eighth street, Philadelphia, Sole Agent. For sale by Druggists and Merchants generally. BURNHAMS & VANSCHAACK, 18 Lake st., Agents.

Miscellaneous.

REMEDY FOR THE SEASON.

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY. Jayne's Carminative Balsam will be found a certain, safe and prompt remedy. ...

ASIATIC CHOLERA, CRAMPS, &c.—Jayne's Carminative Balsam, if administered promptly, will afford immediate relief ...

CHOLERA MORBUS, SOUR STOMACH and all AFFECTIONS ... are speedily cured by Jayne's Carminative. ...

DR. D. JAYNE & SON Family Medicines ... in Chicago by Messrs. FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, ... LORD & SMITH ... and by Druggists everywhere.

HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES, should be read by everybody. ... Address Dr. A. BARROW, ... New York.

25 CENTS TO SAVE 25 DOLLARS.—Hageman's Concentrated Benzine removes Paint, Grease Spots, &c., instantly, and cleans Gloves, Silks, Ribbons, &c. ... HEGEMAN & CO.'S CORDIAL ELIXIR OF CALISAYA ... a preventive to Fever and Ague ... HEGEMAN'S CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA REMEDY ... Prepared only by HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, New York. Sold by all Druggists in the United States.

BILIOUS AFFECTIONS, LIVER Complaint, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, &c., are speedily removed by the use of Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills. ...

READ AND REFLECT.

It has been from time immemorial the object of philanthropists to find some remedy for the ills of which ... the world the great destroyer of disease.

Medicinal.

DR. LUDLUM'S SPECIFIC.

This is the great and sovereign Remedy (composed of EXTRACTS from Indian Roots and Herbs), for all diseases of the Urinary and Sexual Organs, such as Incontinence of the Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, &c., is unrivalled by anything yet discovered for curing the Whites in women.

When used according to directions this Remedy will either cure or no sell, and its use cannot be detected by any one. ... It is no quack Medicine, but is the embodied experience of the Physician most successful in curing diseases of this class.

... Price only $1.00 per box, or 6 boxes for $5.00.

Sent by mail to any address on receipt of the price. For sale by all Druggists. See that my signature is on each box.

W. F. DAVIDSON, Sole Proprietor, Cincinnati.

BURNHAMS & VANSCHAACK, Wholesale Druggists, 18 Lake street, Chicago, authorized agents.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

... they are NOT AN ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE.

A PURE TONIC,

Composed entirely of Vegetable Substances. THEY ARE A POSITIVE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA AND DISEASES RESULTING FROM Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs. WEAKENED AND DEBILITATED FRAMES BECOME RENEWED WITH ALL THE VIGOR OF HEALTH, BY A FREE USE OF THEM.

Remember, that this Bitters is not an alcoholic, a barroom drink, or a substitute for rum ...

Do you want something to Strengthen You? Do you want a Good Appetite? Do you want to Build up your Constitution? Do you want to Feel Well? Do you want to get rid of Nervousness? Do you want Energy? Do you want to Sleep Well? Do you want a Brisk and Vigorous Feeling? If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Observe the following symptoms, resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs: ...

FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE. ... THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

FROM THE HON. JACOB BROOM. ... JACOB BROOM.

... PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY, 631 Arch Street, PHILADELPHIA. JONES & EVANS, Successors to C. M. JACKSON & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Banking and Exchange.

4th National Bank OF CHICAGO,

Designated Depository and Fiscal agent of the United States,

No. 4 South Clark street,

This Bank is now prepared to receive subscriptions for the new United States

10-40 BONDS

Interest five per cent per annum, payable semi-annually in coin.

These Bonds are exempt from taxation, and at the present rate of premium on gold pay over NINE PER CENT. INTEREST.

They may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest. Bonds deliverable at the time of subscription, if desired.

BENJAMIN LOMBARD, President.

S. A. BRIGGS, Cashier.

THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

CAPITAL............$250,000.

This Bank having complied with all the provisions of the law, will on the 11th of July instant, commence business in its Banking Office,

164 Lake-st., Marine Bank Building.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President.
BENJAMIN F. PAGE, Vice-Prest.
CARL F. W. JUNGE, Cashier.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 22, 1864.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Mechanics' National Bank of Chicago," in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said Act.

Now therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Mechanics' National Bank of Chicago," in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this twenty-eighth day of June, 1864.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO,

Southwest corner Lake and Clark sts.

CAPITAL, paid in............$600,000.

E. AIKEN, President.
SAML. M. NICKERSON, Vice-Prest.
L. S. BRAINERD, Cashier.

Legal Notices.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK—ss. Circuit Court of Cook County, September Term, 1864. Henry A. Johnson vs. Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad Company, Azariah Flagg, David Hoadley, John Earl Williams, George N. Titus, Hamilton Spencer, William Brown, James Brown, Stewart Brown, James M. Brown, William E. Brown, Francis A. Hamilton, Mark W. Collet, Joel A. Mattison, Elisha C. Litchfield, Samuel Hutchinson, Henry Hotchkiss, Dudley B. Fuller, Samuel J. Tilden, Louis H. Meyer, Charles G. Clark, Henry Brown, William Fullerton and Morris K. Jessup.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Azariah Flagg, David Hoadley, John Earl Williams, George N. Titus, William Brown, James Brown, Stewart Brown, James M. Brown, William E. Brown, Francis A. Hamilton, Mark W. Collet, Elisha C. Litchfield, Samuel Hutchinson, Henry Hotchkiss, Dudley B. Fuller, Samuel J. Tilden, Louis H. Meyer, Charles G. Clark, Henry Brown, William Fullerton and Morris K. Jessup, defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County, Notice is hereby given to the said Azariah Flagg, ... that the complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the sixteenth day of July, 1864, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of September next, (1864) as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Azariah Flagg, ... shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County on the first day of a term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of September, 1864, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

J. L. STARK, JR., Compl't's Sol'r.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE IN PRIZE.—By virtue of a writ of sale issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois, in Prize, dated on the 7th day of July, A. D. 1864, I will sell at public sale, to the highest and best bidder for cash, at Cairo, in said District, on the 23d day of July, A. D. 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described property, to-wit: 21 bales of Cotton, the same having been ordered by the Court to be sold for the benefit of whom it may concern.

D. L. PHILLIPS, U. S. Marshal.

Springfield, Ill., July 12, 1864.

Threshing Machines.

THE WORLD RENOWNED BUFFALO Pitts' Threshing Machine,

FIRST INVENTED,

And only really successful Machine in use, which can be proven by over

100,000 FARMERS

Throughout the West who have either owned or used them. Headquarters

95 and 97 West Randolph St.

Where samples can now be seen

With Improvements for 1864.

Together with a general assortment of

Standard Farm Machinery.

Send for a pamphlet.

F. G. WELCH, General Agent.

P. O. Drawer 5878, Chicago.

Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

23 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

ALSO, DEAL LARGELY IN

Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Glassware, Burning Oils, Kerosene, Soapmakers' Stock, Manufacturers' Goods, &c.

Which we offer at prices favorable to Western Merchants and Manufacturers.

J. H. REED, 174 Pearl street, N. Y.
A. HURLBUT, Chicago.

Educational.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY AT LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS.

The Fall Term in this institution will open for Boarding and Day Scholars on THURSDAY, the 8th day of September next. The number of boarders being limited, it is important that application for rooms be made early. For Circulars and any information address the undersigned. B. DICKINSON.

Lake Forest, July 12th, 1864.

Miscellaneous.

VINELAND LANDS.

To all Wanting Farms.

Large and thriving settlement, mild and healthful climate, 30 miles south of Philadelphia by railroad, rich soil which produces large crops, which can now be seen growing. Ten, twenty and fifty acre tracts, at from $25 to $35 per acre, payable within four years. Good business openings for manufactories and others. Churches, schools and good society.

It is now the most Improving Place East or West.

HUNDREDS ARE SETTLING AND BUILDING.

The beauty with which the place is laid out is unsurpassed. Letters answered. Papers giving full information will be sent free. Address CHAS. K. LANDIS, Vineland Post Office, Cumberland, New Jersey.

FROM REPORT OF SOLON ROBINSON, AGRICULTURAL EDITOR OF THE TRIBUNE.

"It is one of the most extensive fertile tracts, in an almost level position, and suitable condition for pleasant farming, that we know of this side of the Western prairies."

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1864.

WANTED—SURGEONS AND ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR COLORED TROOPS. Candidates must be graduates of some Regular Medical College, and must be examined by a Board of Medical Officers to be convened by the Surgeon General. The Board will determine whether the candidate will be appointed Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon according to merit. Applications, accompanied by one or more testimonials from respectable persons, as to moral character, &c., should be addressed to the Surgeon General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C., or to the Assistant Surgeon General, U. S. A., Louisville, Ky. Boards are now in session at Boston, New York, Washington, Cincinnati, St. Louis and New Orleans.

ALSO WANTED—HOSPITAL STEWARDS FOR COLORED REGIMENTS. Candidates must possess a fair English education and be familiar with the compounding and dispensing of medicines. Application must be made as in the case of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons. Compensation from $20.00 to $33.00 per month, with clothing, rations, fuel and quarters. Term of service, 3 years.

JOS. K. BARNES, Acting Surgeon General.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa., July 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of 1¾ PER CENT. on the shares of the original Capital Stock of the Company, payable (free of Government Tax) on and after the 1st of August, at the office of the Company in this city, at the Transfer Agency, Winslow, Lanier & Co., 52 Wall street, New York, to the Stockholders, as registered in the respective offices. The Transfer Books of the Company will close on the 15th of July instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 5th of August thereafter. By order of the Board. W. H. BARNES, Sec'y.

BARCLAY, PERKINS & CO'S GENUINE LONDON PORTER AND BROWN STOUT,

Bottled by CANDLER & SONS, London.

It is well known that three-fourths of the Beer sold for London Porter is counterfeit and injurious instead of beneficial to those in delicate health. "LONDON, Nov. 17th, 1858.

"With regard to the genuineness of the Beer supplied by Messrs. Candler & Sons, THEY BOTTLE OURS ONLY. BARCLAY, PERKINS & CO."

GARDNER G. YVELIN, 211 Fulton street, New York, Sole Agent for Candler & Sons.

STAINED AND CUT GLASS.

Works, 19 Harvard Place, Boston, Mass. Every description of Ornamental Windows for Churches, Private Residences, Hotels, &c., in Stained, Cut and Embossed work. Designs sent on application to SAMUEL WEST.

REAL ESTATE.—We have our correspondents wishing to invest in ... BAIRD & BRADLEY, Real Estate Agency and Rental ... corner of Lake and LaSalle streets.

Railroads.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—This Company will commence the sale of COMMUTATION TICKETS

On and after July 1st,

between the following Stations, under regulations as follows: ... [table of stations and rates illegible]

RULES AND REGULATIONS. ...

A. NEWMAN, General Ticket Agent.

Chicago, June 28th, 1864.

ATLANTIC & GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Two Through Express Trains Daily between CLEVELAND AND NEW YORK. ... NEW YORK THROUGH LINE. ... [timetable illegible] ... General Ticket Agent, Cleveland.

Commission Merchants.

J. W. POTTLE, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 109 South Water St., Chicago.

HARMON & DURKEE, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ... South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. ... FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO., ... Chicago.

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1864.

ENGLAND AND THE DANISH QUESTION.

The London *Examiner* prints the following clever parody as a political squib:

Hamlet (not a Dane, but a British minister) soliloquizes:

To go, or not to do; that is the question:
Whether 'tis wiser in a state to suffer
The chaff and swagger of outrageous Bismark;
Or to take arms against a lot of Germans,
And, by opposing, smash them?—make war—to fight
No more; and, by a fight, to say we end
This nausea, and these thousand awful shocks
To our propriety—a consummation
Devoutly to be wished. Make war—to fight;
To fight! perchance to pay; aye, there's the rub;
For in that fighting time what bills may come,
When we have shuffled off the modest budget,
Must give us pause; there's the respect
That makes humiliation of long peace;
For who would bear the quips and scorns of Bruns
The Austrian's wrong, the Prussian's contumely,
The pangs of outraged Poles, the Frank's delay,
The indolence of Russia, and the spurns
That patient Europe of her tyrants takes,
When he himself might their quietus make
With a bare Whitworth? Who would Cobdens bear,
To groan or blush under a doubtful peace;
But that the dread of something after war—
Th' unestimated outlay, from whose depth
No half-penny returns—puzzles the will,
And makes us rather bear those Brights we have,
Than fly to Ellenb'roughs we know too well?
Thus taxes do make cowards of us all;
And thus the native hue of Palmerston
Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of Gladstone;
And iron-clads of greatest armament,
With this regard their stately heads turn home
And scuttle out of action.—Soft, you now,
Fair Alexandra: Nymph, in thy orisons
Be all my slips remember'd.
Danish Lady. Good, my lord,
How does your lordship since this conference?
H. I humbly thank you; tolerably well.
D. L. My lord, I have certain promises of yours
That I have long'd two months to re-deliver;
I pray you now receive them.
H. No, not I;
I never gave you aught.
D. L. My honor'd lord, you know right well you did;
And, with them, words of so sweet breath compos'd,
As made the things more rich; their perfume lost,
Take these again; for to the noble mind
Rich gifts wax poor when givers prove unkind.
There, my lord.
H. Ha! am I honest?
D. L. My lord?
H. Am I fair? [*Exit doubtful.*

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING OF RECRUITS BY POLICE OFFICERS.

Experience of an Illinois Negro Recruiting Agent in New York.

[From the N. Y. Express, July 18.]

A very serious case, in which serious charges were preferred against Sergeant Webb and officer Rightmire, of the 1st precinct, was up for adjudication before the Board of Police Commissioners this afternoon, Messrs. Acton, McMurray and Bergen present. The complainant in the case was Matthew T. Newson, a colored individual, of very intelligent and shrewd appearance, who alleged that he resides in Quincy, Ill., and that he was in the recruiting business. He had picked up four negroes at Cairo, Ill., and elsewhere, and was on his way to Buffalo, N. Y., to enlist them in the service of the United States. At Chicago he fell in with some white men in the same business, who advised him to go to Boston, where he could sell his recruits to the best advantage. He took their advice and arrived in this city in company with the recruits on Saturday, the 2d inst., and stopped at a hotel in Fourth avenue, near the N. Y. & N. H. Railroad depot, waiting for the train to convey him and his recruits to Boston. While waiting for the train Sergeant Webb and officer Rightmire came up and asked him where he was taking the men, meaning the negro recruits. He made the officers an evasive answer, as he did not know them to be such, but as they persisted in questioning him he told them he was taking them to Boston to spend the 4th of July. Believing that something was wrong, the officers told him to consider himself under arrest and that they would take him down to the station house, which they finally did, under the impression that he was guilty of an act in violation of the late enlistment law passed by the last Legislature, prohibiting the taking of residents of this State out to any other to enlist them there. Sergeant Knapp was in command at the station house, and when the prisoners were brought before him Newson still equivocated, saying that he was taking the colored men to Boston to work on a farm. The Sergeant questioned the other negroes, and they stated that he had brought them on from Illinois to enlist in Boston, and that he had promised to give the men $100 each, and a boy $50, the bounty in Boston then being $300. When the boy had made this statement, Newson threatened to leave the boy behind for his presumed ingratitude, but Capt. Burdick interfered, and insisted that he should take charge of the lad as he had brought him on. Newson then admitted that he was going on to Boston to enlist his companions and as he had committed no offence against the laws of the State, he was discharged. He then requested that, as he was a stranger in the city, some officers should be sent with him to take his men to the depot. Sergeant Webb was sent to take charge of these men, and officer Rightmire accompanied him. Newson alleges that on the way to the depot the recruits were stolen from him by the officers. He searched all round the depot for the men, but could not find them, and he then went on to Boston where he discovered that two of the men had been enlisted there by Rightmire. He was then instructed to come here and make the complaint, which he did. One of the colored men whom he had brought to this city from Cairo, rejoicing in the far famed name of Andrew Jackson, and hailing from Gallatin, Tenn., was placed on the stand. He is a genuine specimen of the negro slave, but he testified in a very positive and convincing manner. He corroborated all the complainant had sworn to up to the time he was sent from the station house to the depot. He was then in charge of officer Rightmire, and he alleges that he was taken to a fire engine house by the officer, who told the boys there to keep him. He and two of his companions were kept there four days in a state of intoxication, and then sent to Boston. He swore positively that officer Rightmire took him all the way to Boston, and to the Provost Marshal's office there, where his companions were passed by the surgeons, but he was rejected, having lost three fingers of his left hand. He then came back to this city, where he happened to meet Mr. Newson, who brought him as a witness in the case. His comrades were paid $100 each by the brokers who took them on to Boston, they (the brokers) pocketing the balance, $400 each. He positively identified Rightmire as the man who took him to Boston, which the officer as positively denied. In defense, it was shown that Sergeant Webb was right in making the arrest in the first place, and he asserted that he accompanied the complainant with his recruits; I left them there; there was at that time an immense crowd, of probably 500 to 600 people waiting for the cars; officer McCarty, of the 29th Precinct, testified to seeing Sergeant Webb at the depot, with the four negroes; he positively denied, nor was there any allegation, that he had any connexion with the after part of the transaction, and so far his skirts were cleared.

The only point at issue was whether Rightmire spirited the recruits away, took them to the engine house and thence to Boston. This the officer denies *in toto*, but the witness positively re-affirmed it. As Rightmire is on special duty, and no record is kept at the station house as to the time he reports for duty, etc., the books cannot show whether he was on duty at that time or not. Captain Burdick and Sergeant Knapp think it almost impossible for him to have been away without their knowledge.

The case was adjourned for a week to enable the prosecution to prove and Rightmire to disprove that he was out of town.

FROM POINT LOOKOUT.

A Depot for Rebel Prisoners—Advantages of Point Lookout—Its Accommodations.

[Correspondence N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.]

POINT LOOKOUT, Md., July 11, 1864.

This is one of the six principal depots for rebel prisoners of war—the remainder are—Fort Delaware, Johnson's Island, in Sandusky Bay; Camp Chase, near Columbus Ohio; Camp Douglas, near Chicago, Illinois; and Camp Morton, near Indianapolis, Indiana, the whole being under a Bureau in Washington—Major General Hitchcock being Commissioner for exchange of prisoners, and Colonel Hoffman, Commissary General of prisoners.

In every instance salubrious situations have been selected for this purpose. Point Lookout, for example, was a well established watering place—a Newport for many who could go no further north. It is equidistant—one hundred and ten miles—from the cities of Washington and Baltimore, easily accessible to the citizens of the capital by the noble Potomac, and to Baltimore by the broad Chesapeake. Here the Potomac river disembogues, having a width of seven miles, its waters blending with those of the bay, where the Chesapeake is twenty-three miles wide. It is thus exposed to fresh sea breezes. As might be supposed from its name, it is the site of a light-house, which is situated at the extremity of the low sandy tongue of land which divides the left bank of the river from the west side of the bay. A few yards from the pharos sufficient space was found for the erection of a hospital, early in the war, which, besides having the advantage of a salubrious site, is one of the best planned edifices of the kind in this or any other country, and is easy of access to the chief seat of war.

The Hammond General Hospital consists of sixteen pavilions or wards, projecting from a circular open corridor, each provided with fifty-two beds, and from their heights and breadth affording about eleven hundred cubic feet of air for each patient. Besides the nearly nine hundred beds in the hospital proper, the adjacent hotel and cottages render the establishment fit for accommodating seventeen hundred patients. The beds are at present all occupied.

Beyond this oasis, you observe in the sand-flat an extensive enclosure in the form of a parallelogram. That is designated the "pen." Apart from its name and the restraints imposed upon its inmates, it is a far more desirable place of abode than the tents, where, exposed to the heat and chills and moisture, repose our brethren, friends and neighbors, whose duty it is to keep watch over the pen. Within this pen there are barracks and tents for the accommodation of twenty-five thousand prisoners; the present number of inmates is about fourteen thousand.

Gen. Barnes has just assumed command at this important post, relieving Col. Draper of the Massachusetts 36th (colored). These troops are now under orders for the front, and will, I think, prove an effective corps. Their Colonel afforded them a little preliminary instruction a short time ago by taking them on a raid into the adjoining parts of Virginia, where they acquitted themselves handsomely. Besides destroying a large amount of rebel property and bringing away enough to remunerate the Government for its outlay thus far on account of the regiment, they acquired confidence in themselves and in their officers. On four different occasions the chivalry, though outnumbering them as three to one, fled before them, without firing a shot.

THE WORKINGMEN OF NEW YORK.

Protest Against Mayor Gunther's Letter.

The officers of the Workingmen's Association of New York called yesterday at the Mayor's office to protest against the insinuations against their character as law-abiding citizens, in which the Mayor indulged in his late letter to Major General Sandford. The Mayor being absent, the following letter was served upon his Chief Clerk:

NEW YORK, July 15, 1864.

To His Honor, C. Godfrey Gunther, Mayor of the City of New York:

SIR—The undersigned, the Committee of Correspondence of the "Workingmen's Democratic Republican Association," respectfully ask leave to submit for your consideration a brief statement of some of the views they entertain relative to the duties and responsibilities of the Workingmen of this city at the present crisis in the history of our country. This expression might, on a superficial view, be deemed impertinent, and by some be treated with contempt; but, believing that the industrial classes have an important duty to perform in the field, the workshop, and at the ballot-box—these manifold duties all contributing to the preservation of our beloved country, we take the hazard of appearing presumptuous in order that we may hereby make a contribution to the great object dear to every loyal heart—the restoration of peace and Union. We should not have presented ourselves to your notice in this relation, did we not conceive that your letter to Maj. Gen. Sandford affords us a warrant for so doing.

We confess to a feeling of surprise on the reading of that letter. At a time when the incursions of armed forces of rebels, engaged in a malignant and desperate attempt to overthrow our Government, threaten the most serious consequences, and the Government needs the support of every man in the effort to restore the national jurisdiction, the voice of New York should be heard loudest in the response. Yet you feel justified in declining the aid required, under the apprehension that the military force will be necessary to repress disorders in our own city. We feel warranted in dissenting from the view thus expressed. We believe the workingmen of New York have had an exhibition of the nature and results of civil war in our country, and of violence and lawless outbreaks in our own streets, sufficient to make them more than ever guarded against the first attempts to precipitate a recurrence of the events of last July.

There are too many unfortunate victims in our midst who bear evidence of the terrible results of that memorable week—there have been too many taxes to pay, and too many lessons taught—so soon to renew the experiment of 1863. The workingmen of New York are not rioters. A few reckless and dissolute men, who vibrate between the penitentiary and the dark dens of crime, are not the representatives of the workingmen of the metropolis. Nor can this class again terrify the honest workingmen into submission to their brutal demands. We believe that you can throw yourself back with full confidence on the industrial masses, and appeal to them to sustain you in the maintenance of law and order, and you will have a body guard of which you may well be proud. It would have been in perfect harmony with your character as the representative of Democratic reform to have thus trusted yourself to the people in your efforts at once to aid the Government and preserve the honor of the city.

You remark that "enlightened self-interest is emphatically the synonym of patriotism." Permit us to say that the converse is not less true: Patriotism is emphatically the synonym of enlightened self-interest. It is especially true of the free country in which we live. Under the fostering care, the beneficent legislation, and the democratic institutions of our country, the poorest citizen has an opportunity for advancement and prosperity, not equaled in any other nation on the globe. There are here no titled nobilities, no privileged classes, no restrictive land tenures, no established barriers to prevent the humblest citizen from gaining a place of honor, education, and wealth, if he possesses the elements of character to attain it. The destruction of these institutions—or their material modification by innovations—would be disastrous to the interests of every workingman. Hence, patriotism, loyalty and devotion to the Union becomes only another word for that self-interest which should lead every man to pledge all his influence and all his resources to maintain the Government in the fierce ordeal through which it is called to pass.

High prices which equalize themselves, in accordance with established laws of trade, and high taxation for a few years, are nothing compared to the restoration of our former peace and union. The costly sacrifice we are making is, indeed, great; but this is the purchase money for the generations to come, and for the cause of universal liberty.

The workingmen of this city and of the country should speedily learn one grand truth—We are now engaged as a nation in fighting the battle of Democracy against Aristocracy and Tyranny. The petty attempts of demagogues to narrow down our great contest into a mere struggle for office, or for some favorite political idea, cannot blind us to the grander nature of our struggle. We are to-day fighting for Democratic government against the combined forces of Aristocracy in the South—which believes that all laborers should be slaves—and the advocates and agents of Monarchy in Europe who believe in "the divine right of kings."

All the influences and interests of the advocates and friends of tyranny and aristocracy, in the Old World as well as the New, are to-day arrayed in the effort to destroy the only democratic government in the world. The hundreds of thousands of men from other lands who have sought a home in our country, and an asylum from the oppression and burdens of monarchy in Europe, are bound by the principles of liberty and the impulses of self-interest to stand by the Government and to resist the efforts of the aristocratic enemies of democracy in their attempt to destroy the American Union.

We are, as a nation, the advance guard in the cause of human liberty and progress. At this hour we are doing picket duty, on a grand scale, in the great struggle of human rights against absolutism and despotism. We have no right to sleep at our post, and he who weighs this contest in the scale against a few dollars or a few reverses is a recreant to his trust, and unworthy of a home in the free land of our love.

We take this opportunity to caution the workingmen of the city and country against a class of insidious and deadly enemies. The agents of the traitors, and their sympathizers, are in New York and other cities, engaged in their efforts to destroy the confidence of the workingmen in the Government, and their affection for the Union, and to array them in opposition to its interests. These plausible and well dressed traitors, in order to obtain influence among the workingmen, profess to be "Democrats." They corrupt the air they breathe with their pretensions of Democracy, while they are at heart seeking to crush out the rights and interests of the Democratic classes. They are but base counterfeits of Democracy, and have no more right within the ranks of the true Democratic party than has a wolf in a peaceful sheepfold. We warn the workingmen against the treachery of these agents of rebellion, for so surely as they are seduced into compliance with their schemes, so surely will they be betrayed, as they have been, by the men who have plunged the country into war and bloodshed.

We would remind your honor that the workingmen of the country did not commence the rebellion. It was the work of a class of leaders who had entered into a conspiracy of many years growth, and who defied the will of the people. The first gun that opened the war at Fort Sumter was not fired by a workingman, but by Mr. Ruffin, a veteran traitor of Virginia, who had joined the conspirators. The workingmen of Virginia voted for the Union, but the Governor and a few of the "leaders" determined on secession and war, and were supported by some of the aristocrats and slave-dealers of the State. Virginia, by this act of a few of the politicians, has become the cemetery for the Union, and has paid a fearful price for the honor of being the battle-ground of treason. The "leaders" have been the destroyers of the people. The workingmen of New York did not originate the riots of 1863. They were the result of long and careful labors on the part of a class of "leaders," who succeeded in arousing the prejudices of a small number, but sufficient to produce great and fatal results. We believe that the common sense patriotism of the workingmen of the country is sufficient to save the country were it put to the test. Disorders and disturbances in the loyal States cannot possibly be of any advantage to the masses, while they would be productive of frightful and costly disasters.

We therefore appeal to you to put your trust in the people. Let the high honor be yours on the page of history that in all the demands of the hour you sacrificed the interests and prejudices of party to your country. Let the evil disposed and disorderly understand that any attempt to disturb the peace of the city will be instantly met by all the resources at your command. As a Democrat and a Reformer, plant yourself on the patriotic self-interest of the masses, and it will be yours to redeem the city from some of the gigantic evils which have of late years darkened its legislation and dishonored its history.

We have the honor to be, dear sir, your obedient servants,

JOHN J. REED, President,
WM. B. TAYLOR, Rec. Secretary,
CHAS. H. HOUSELEY, Treasurer,
WM. OLAND BOURNE, Cor. Sec.,
Committee of Correspondence W. D. R. Association.

Col. Ford's Recent Operations in Western Missouri.

[From the Leavenworth Conservative, 13th.]

The troops sent out from this point in pursuit of Thornton's gang of bushwhackers are making very commendable progress. We yesterday gave a brief account of the fight at Camden Point, where the guerillas were thoroughly routed by Col. Ford, who afterwards burned the village. It comprised between forty and fifty houses, all of which were burned, with the exception of the Female Academy and the house of Col. Hale, the only Union man in the place.

On Thursday pursuit was resumed and the bushwhackers widely dispersed. At Platte City one building was burned on Thursday night, and several others yesterday morning. The Union troops were determined to clean out the secesh element, and could not be restrained, but did not molest the property of any person of any loyal man. The following is a list of the buildings burned:

Private houses—W. C. Remmington, Dr. Moore, Dr. Guthrie, Robert Robinson, Mr. Adkins, and Mr. Lykins.

Cabinet Shops—Philip Lutz, M. Brady.

Churches—Methodist and Presbyterian (both unanimously secesh.)

Four law offices and Dr. Moodie's office.

Two printing presses, including the Platte City *Sentinel*, and the law offices of Thomas Herndon (loyal), and Praxton and Merryman, also loyal men, besides the Odd Fellows Lodge.

The clothing and dry goods store of Mr. L. C. Holmes, formerly of this city, and to whom we are indebted for this information, was also destroyed but it contained no goods—the bushwhackers having appropriated his entire stock, on Sunday, valued at $6,000. Mr. Holmes narrowly escaped with his life from the guerillas, but afterwards recovered several hundred dollars worth of his goods. He states that Col. Ford and Jennison left Platte City yesterday morning for Parkville, where they intended to "do so some more." The Colorado boys are rampant and hard to be held in check, but they do not intend to meddle with Union men.

The first building fired at Platte City was the *Sentinel* printing office. The editor and publisher is A. F. Cox, formerly of Weston, where the *Sentinel* was published about a year ago. Cox's Weston office was destroyed by soldiers. Since his residence in Platte City he has been extremely conservative in politics.

When Camden Point was burned on Wednesday night, two wagon loads of negroes were carried off to Weston. They belonged to a "sympathizer."

The guerillas have been thoroughly routed and are now fleeing through the country in small squads, waylaying travelers, robbing farmers, and committing all sorts of depredations. On Thursday afternoon several farmhouses were visited in the neighborhood of Weston, the guerillas helping themselves to whatever suited their wishes or caprice. The citizens generally are arming to protect their property.

A STRANGE CASE OF INNOCENT BIGAMY.

Two Husbands and a Wife Distracted.

[From the Dubuque Times, 19th.]

About a month since we published an item inquiring "Where is Sarah Jane Helm?" It was caused by a letter written to a clergyman in this city by Thomas La Grange, a lawyer in Binghampton, N. Y., who insinuated that there was a fortune in prospect for her, and seemed very anxious to know her whereabouts. A few days after the item appeared a lady called on the clergyman and introduced herself as the Sarah Jane Helm aforesaid, although her name at present was Sarah Jane Wilson. The clergyman showed her the letter, was convinced she was the one to whom it referred, and wrote the lawyer the fact of her residence in this vicinity.

Nothing was heard of the matter again, and it was almost forgotten, until Saturday morning last, when a well-dressed man called upon the Sheriff, and wanted him to go into the country and do some business. He seemed very angry, and threatened such dire vengeance upon the heads of somebody—who nobody could tell—that although he had no legal papers of any kind, Mr. Mahony thought it best for Mr. Kiene to accompany him, and he did so. They drove out to Epworth, and then the whole secret of the affair came out.

It seems that in 1854 and '55, Sarah Jane Nutting married Samuel Helm, in Hawley, Wayne county, Penn. They lived happily, he being a showman and away much of the time, until 1860, when, as they were quite poor, Helm started off on a tour with a circus, and shortly afterwards his wife came to Dubuque at the solicitations of her father and brother who resided here. She went to work in the millinery store of S. B. Dumont, and after her brother's wife died she kept house for him. During the first year of her stay here she corresponded with her husband, and then from some unknown reason the correspondence ceased. About two years ago she married Mr. Thomas Wilson, a farm overseer, living near Epworth, he being acquainted with the circumstances of her previous life, and her brother having furnished her a sort of certificate, which he said he obtained from a lawyer, declaring her divorced. Well, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson lived comfortably and contented upon a farm, very much respected by the excellent people in whose neighborhood they were, until Helm made his appearance as above stated.

Mrs. H. was overcome with consternation when her first husband met her and spoke to her, and Mr. Wilson was well nigh paralyzed with grief and dismay. However he told his wife that he had no legal claims upon her, and that she must make her own choice between himself and Mr. Helm—that if she selected him she could get a divorce from Mr. H., and then they would live together again. That night she stayed at the house of one of her neighbors, and on Sunday came into Dubuque and took a room in the Key City House, at which place Helm was staying. Yesterday morning she decided to go East with Helm.

In the afternoon reports very prejudicial to his character, and a story that he had come to her only to secure a fortune which, it was said, had been left her, having reached her, she placed herself under the protection of Sheriff Mahony, consulted F. E. Bissell, Esq., and actually took the initiatory steps towards sueing for a divorce, and had the Sheriff serve a notice to that effect on Mr. Helm, who immediately sought another interview with her, which resulted in her going back to the Key City House with him. Here, we learn, she again met Mr. Wilson, and the two husbands talked very plainly to each other, each determined to have her. The clerk interferred, and Mrs. H. again went to the Sheriff's house. Mr. H. soon followed her, with D. N. Cooley, Esq., as his attorney. Mr. Cooley heard the stories of both parties, and, thinking that Mrs. H. might be influenced in her choice by fear of Helm, sent him out of the room, and then, in presence of the Sheriff, told her that, although he was her husband's attorney, he was her friend, and that if she did not want to go with Helm she should be protected here, and that no harm should befall her for thus deciding. She replied that she loved Helm better than anybody else in the world; that he treated her very kindly when she lived with him before, and that she had deliberately decided to go with him.

Thus the matter stood at 10 o'clock last night when the parties separated. What the result will be no one can tell. The poor woman is well nigh crazed with perplexity and fear and grief. Her affections are evidently with Helm, and her heart prompts her to share his lot whatever it be; but her judgment, influenced by reports of evil, causes her to distrust and dread him.

Mr. Helm, who says he lives at Binghampton, where he has a billiard room, states that he received a letter from his brother (now in the army) telling him that his wife was dead, and that afterwards he sent the brother money with which to purchase tombstones for her grave. A year ago, he heard that she was living near Dubuque, and he wrote letters to the Postmaster and Chief of Police here, which were never answered—those to the former Mr. David says he received. He then put the matter into the hands of the lawyer, La Grange. The result was, he learned of her where-bouts, and immediately came for her. He also says that the insinuated fortune was a mere ruse on the part of LaGrange, to excite an interest in the parties here to whom he wrote. This is his story. He offers to procure evidence from Binghampton that he is a respectable and upright citizen.

We should think the only safe plan for Mrs. Helm to pursue, is to allow her friends—and she has many—to make inquiries of parties in Binghampton, and thus remove or confirm all bad reports concerning him.

The affair has created much excitement in the city, and was talked of on every corner of Main street last evening.

STATE NEWS.

PEORIA COUNTY.

The ladies of Elmwood on Saturday last gave a grand reception dinner to the members of Company G, 8th Missouri regiment. Singing, toasts and social pleasures made up a pleasant time.

A few days since, a man named Elias Brown, had his arm broken at a flax factory on Water street. Lockjaw ensued, and on Sunday evening last caused his death.

JO DAVIESS COUNTY.

Malignant scarlet fever is very prevalent in Galena.

The physicians of Galena are on a strike. They are charging one dollar and a half for day visits and three dollars for night visits.

John Sider, a workman in Drum's furniture warehouse, at Galena, dropped down while at work on Tuesday last, and instantly expired.

MADISON COUNTY.

The large mill of J. J. Huycraft, at Fidelity, was burned on Monday last.

A few days since Mrs. Catharine Best, of Stanton, while in a tree gathering cherries missed her footing, fell and broke her neck.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

The passenger train of the Kenosha division of the Northwestern Railroad ran off the track near Rockford on Tuesday evening last. Four cars were thrown from the track but no one was injured.

List of Casualties in 1st Division, 4th Corps, at the Battle Five Miles South of Marietta, Ga., July 4, 1864.

[Collected by U. S. Sanitary Com. Ag't, in the Field.]

Marcus Kirk, Capt. F, 36th Ind, arm and leg; Hiram Godspeed, Sergt C, 30th Ind, ankle; Uriah Wick, D, 75th Ill, thigh, flesh; Robert Snivel, D, 30th Ind, head, fractured; Henry Soulace, I, 81st Ind, arm, fractured; W W Hendricks, I, 79th Ill, hand; W Wingate, G, 79th Penn, shoulder; John McKeever, K, 25th Ind, thigh, flesh; Oliver Leonard, B, 81st Ind, knee joint; Joseph Barnes, Sergt D, 79th Pa, face, flesh; Harvey Keesing, A, 30th Ind, metacarpie fracture; Cary Clenden, 30 ... [remainder of list partly illegible and obscured by stain] ... Peter Hubel, K, 49th Ill, elbow joint; ...

[Casualty list, continued at head of next column:] ... Brown, B, 25th Ill, back; Alfred Cummings, K, 30th Ill, shoulder fractured; Morris Kavanaugh, K, 9th Ind, leg, flesh; Sol Smith, K, 9th Ind, leg, flesh; Alonzo Beeman, K, 9th Ind, leg, flesh; K Blind, K, 36th Ill, shoulder; Sergt Geo Gardiner, A, 86th Illinois, thorax; Alfred McColl, 93d Ohio, finger fractured; Chas Freeman, I, 75th Ill, elbow joint; Capt L Patrick, A, 36th Ill, elbow joint; Capt Jeremiah Swagle, 38th Ill; Capt Henry Garlick, K, 30th Ill, thorax, penetrating; Capt Thos Pace, 78th Penn, thorax, penetrating; Capt D Chall, C, 79th Penn, thorax, penetrating; Sergt Chas McKinney, C, 84th Ind, thigh; C Maggers, C, 30th Ind, wrist fractured; John Sicaffas, B, 9th Ind, thigh fractured; Geo Nelston, D, 75th Ill, shoulder; Edwin Howard, A, 30th Ill, thigh; Thos Adams, I, 58th Ill, shoulder; John Ferguson, I, 80th Ill, thigh; Capt John Adams, 125th Ill, thorax; Calvin W Edgar, 10th Ill, arm, flesh; Jas McDaniel, D, 31st Ind, arm, shoulder; John Kempton, G, 31st Ill, leg flesh; A B Stark, F, 31st Ind, thorax, flesh; F M Caldwell, sergeant, B, 86th Ill, abdomen; C H Weaver, C, 26th Ind, arm flesh; J W Hall, K, 21st Ill, thorax parietes; Daniel Anderson, D, 15th Wis, right leg, contusion; Henry Shebeshy, K, 22d Ind, left leg; William Andrews, H, 34th Ill, thorax, severe; Hiram Frawer, A, 74th Ind, right thigh flesh; Jas Scrogan, G, 9th Ind, left thigh.

List of Killed in the 14th and 4th Army Corps, on the 27th of June, in the Charge near Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia.

Francis M Samson, I, 85th Ill; Geo Waeman, E, 85th Ill; S Glaze, D, 11th Ill; B Prentice, G, 9th Ill; John Stiles, G, 25th Ill; J H Ryenford, C, 86th Ill; S L Eston, C, 8th Ill; C C Clark, C, 98th Ill; W C Nice, E, 25th Ind; Z Otter, E, 125th Ill; H M Rudolph, F, 125th Ill; W E Kymor, G, 125th Ill; S Todd, C, 125th Ill; E J Elliott, B, 85th Ill; J F Neal, G, 125th Ill; Paul ——, H, 125th Ill; Joseph Mergay, F, 10th Ind; Sergt J R Eaton, D, 31st Indiana; Martin N Evans, C, 31st Ind; Wilson Levelen, F, 46th Ind; Charles G Chase, D, 59th Ill; W B Brocard, K, 48th Ill; Nicholas Jenner, E, 36th Wis; N B Gould, G, 22d Wis; F M Brown, H, 34th Illinois; W S Patterson, A, 85th Ill; John Clemery, I, 84th Ill; C H Coffee, I, 22d Ind; Thos Tellis, H, do; M V Smith, B, 25th Ill; D States, C, 84th Ill; W B Borne, C, do; W H Flowell, C, do; E M Lafferty, C, 125th Ill; J M Wilson, F, 36th Ill; Jas Lanier, D, 125th Ill; J H French, G, do; J M Creedy, A, 86th Ill; P Lafferty, A, 125th Ill; B F Flanunick, B, do; C E Davis, D, 86th Ill; W L Redford, A, do; Philip Dean, A, do; J Y Certes, B, 125th Ill; C Beight, A, do; W Hinshaw, A, do; Jacob Phetsingen, G, do; C P Berry, A, 34th Ill; Ed W Hicker, A, do; A Hodge, F, 85th Ill; Saml Retner, I, 86th Ill; P Bassum, I, do; J Hibler, D, do; G Swain, T Herring, G, 125th Ill; Corp J W Jimmerson, K, 85th Ill; S W Evans, John Denton, K, 125th Ill; Capt Gibson, E, 22d Ill; G Witt, D, 17th Ill; G E Strickland, G, 51st Ill; Adam Marsh, B, 51st Ill; J Hoddeld, Sergt Eli Shields, H, 125th Ill; J H Duvall, J H Tomric, C, 85th Ill; A W Haver, C, 125th Ill; Maiden Hendrick, C, 86th Ind; Barney Carr, C, 79th Ill; Corp C Nunn, K, 86th Ill; H M Morrill, I, 125th Ill; E M Parker, D, 125th Ill; A Buchannon, K, 86th Ill; R C Marshall, H, 86th Ill; Sergt Jas Subell, D, 86th Ill; Sergt Benj Prentice, D, 86th Ill; F Susan, F, 86th Ill; Robert Burbridge, H, 96th Ill; C Richards, D, 90th Ill; F N Dilton, I, 121st Ohio; G T Travers, F, 5th Ill; J H Snodgrass, G, 86th Ill; A B Chaplin, C, 74th Ill; Charles Surieve, K, 74th Ill; Capt H O Baker, E, 74th Ill; Sergt S Troxell, E, 74th Ill; J V Livingston, G, 21st Ill; Joseph Stephenson, F, 40th Indiana.

List of Casualties in the 3d Division, 20th Army Corps, near Kenesaw, July 2 to July 11, 1864.

Norton Carlton, G, 19th Mich, back, severely; R Grimes, G, 85th Ind, right shoulder; W W Whitham, F, 33d Ind, left arm amputated; Michael Burns, C, 22d Wis, right side, died; Harrison Miller, B, 70th Ind, left side; Jonathan Gordon, B, 70th Ind, left wrist fractured; Stephen Woodruff, K, 79th Ind, head, scalp; Joseph Calhoun, G, 102d Ill, left leg, flesh; Saml Null, A, 7th Ind, right arm; J L Andrews, F, 70th Ind, thumb; Corp John C Cramer, K, 22d Wis, right side head; Edward Harkins, A, — Wis, back, head, face; John J Rees, C, 22d Wis, left side and head; Wm Anderson, D, 19th Mich, left thigh, flesh; Comstock Pratt, B, 19th Mich, right thigh, flesh; C W Scoval, corp C, 22d Wis, left foot, flesh; John W Hinson, C, 33d Ind, right leg and face; Fred Schultz, A, 26th Wis, right thigh, flesh; W H Gould, C, 105th Ill, left shoulder; John Scapman, D, 129th Ill, left arm, flesh; E Pierson, K, 105th Ill, leg, flesh; Theo Uprider, E, 105th Ill, neck, flesh; Oliver Wheeler, G, 105th Ill, breast bone; D E Irwin, I, 70th Ind, right shoulder; Conrad Hartman, K, 26th Wis, arm, breast, flesh; J J Hickard, I, 1st Mich bat, left knee, amp; Linus Ellis, G, 105th Ill, right foot frac; John Maurey, D, 105th Ill, left arm amp; Jos S Kelton, I, 1st Mich bat, shoulder, severe; Timothy Gindsog, D, 1st Mich bat, back, severe.

Casualties in the 46th Regiment Illinois Infantry Veteran Volunteers During the Jackson Expedition.

COMPANY A—Wounded: Captain Clineman, left arm, severely; 1st Sergt. W. R. Moore, right thigh, flesh wound; Sergt. T. Sheckler, left thigh, severely; Corp. D. R. Rubendall, left hip, slightly; W. J. Best, neck and shoulder, severely; T. W. Evans, right arm, severely; Edwin Sills, two fore fingers right hand shot off; David U. French, right leg, slightly; George R. Clingman, left side, slightly; Amos Hawes, right side, slightly.

Co. B—Wounded: George Vinson, severely shot through the neck and jaw; John T. Bowen, face, slightly; Philip Hathaway, abdomen, slightly; Adam Arnold, right leg, slightly. Captured: Wm. J. Henderson. Missing: Theodore Serin.

Co. C—Killed: Heinriche Heim. Wounded: Jno. L. Bender, head, severely; Henry Luedecke, right arm, slightly.

Co. D—Wounded: Chris. Bundy, shot through right wrist; John D. Fogel, left hand torn off by a shell; Geo. Boyer, right ankle; Levi Deaton, right leg, flesh wound.

Co. E—Killed: Robert Imlay. Wounded: Chas. O. White, shot through the jaw; John Kolb, head, slightly.

Co. F—Wounded: John Stewart, left leg; Franklin Remlinger, right ankle.

Co. G—Killed: Geo Preising. Wounded: Corporal Sidney A. Ward, mortally—left on the field; Henry Riemeier, mortally—left on the field; Henry Rubold, right leg, slightly; David D. Young, head, slightly; Wm. Cable, right shoulder, slightly.

Co. H—Wounded: Sergt. John P. McGrath, left foot, slightly; Barton Near, left leg, slightly.

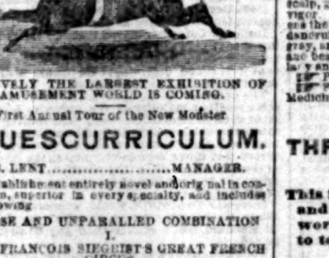
Co. I—Killed: Daniel Cromwell, John W. Dow. Missing: Jacob Scott, Isaac A. Arnold.

Co. K—Wounded: 1st Sergt. Louis Butler, right elbow, slightly; Nelson Coolidge, supposed mortally—left on the field; James McGurk, head, slightly; Wm. Quinn, right shoulder, slightly.

Total killed	5
Wounded	36
Captured	1
Missing	3
Total loss	45

L. B. Lent's Circus

THE GREAT MASTODON.



POSITIVELY THE LARGEST EXHIBITION OF AMUSEMENT WORLD IS COMING.

First Annual Tour of the New Monster

EQUESCURRICULUM.

L. B. LENT............MANAGER.

An establishment entirely novel and original in construction, superior in every specialty, and includes the following

IMMENSE AND UNPARALLED COMBINATION

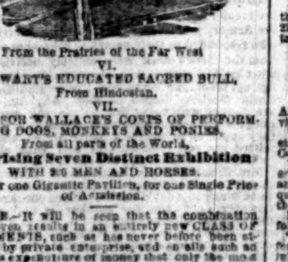
I.
MONS. FRANCOIS SIEGRIST'S GREAT FRENCH CIRCUS,
From the Theatre Porte St. Martin, Paris.

II.
WM. DUCROW'S CIRCUS ROYAL,
From the Alhambra Palace, Leicester Square, London.

III.
LENT'S BROADWAY CIRCUS,
From the Broadway Circus, New York.

IV.
OLD GRIZZLY ADAMS' TROUPE OF ACTING BEARS,
From California.

V.
FORREST'S TRAINED BUFFALOES.



From the Prairies of the Far West

VI.
STEWART'S EDUCATED SACRED BULL,
From Hindostan.

VII.
PROFESSOR WALLACE'S CORPS OF PERFORMING DOGS, MONKEYS AND PONIES.
From all parts of the World,

Comprising Seven Distinct Exhibitions

WITH 200 MEN AND HORSES.

All under one Gigantic Pavilion, for one Single Price of Admission.

NOTICE.—It will be seen that the combination above given results in an entirely new CLASS OF AMUSEMENTS, such as has never before been attempted by private enterprise, and entails such an enormous expenditure of money that only the most liberal patronage can render it remunerative. The Management call attention to the fact that this Mammoth Combination of Exhibitions ... combines an indefinite greater degree of Novelty, Variety and effect ... in the world, but also a nearer approach to perfection in every detail.

THE FOUR CLOWNS!

MONS. FRANCOIS SIEGRIST, the French Trick Clown.
W. A. DONIVAN, the English Gymnastic Clown.
MAST. GEO. ..., le Petite Grimaldi.
And the inimitable JOE PENTLAND, Clown to the Equestrian Scene.

Special attention is directed to the Grand Gratuitous Exhibition which may be properly styled a "HORSE SHOW," ... [partly illegible] ...

The Grand Cortege will be headed by the new and elegant ... chariot containing Chas. Rowell's Opera Band, from New York.

Doors open at 2 and 7 o'clock. To commence half an hour after opening.

ADMISSION 50 cents. Children under 12 years of age 25 cents.

Seats for everybody. No standing room.

WILL EXHIBIT AT

AUGUST—Monday, 15th, Springfield; Tuesday, 16th, Petersburg; Wednesday, 17th, Lincoln; Thursday, 18th, Atlanta; Friday, 19th, Clinton; Saturday, 20th, Decatur; Monday, 22d, Bloomington; Tuesday, ... [itinerary partly illegible] ...

N. B.—The general contracting and advertising Agents will visit each place of exhibition with LARGE PICTORIAL POSTERS, lithographs, newspaper accounts, &c. N. B.—THE LARGEST EXHIBITION IN THE WORLD IS COMING.

RECOLLECT THE DAY AND DATE.

Medicinal.

DR. MARKS' SYPHILITIC CURE.

This Medicine is a Safe and Radical Cure for Syphilis in the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary stages, and is the most important Medical Discovery of the nineteenth century.

From time immemorial there has existed in all large cities a contagious SEXUAL DISEASE, called SYPHILIS, which depends upon a special cause, that of a distinct VIRUS, which is capable of transmission by inoculation.

DR. MARKS' SYPHILITIC CURE is the only medicine which has ever been discovered that WILL CURE SYPHILITIC and VENEREAL DISEASES in all their varied and complicated forms, and thoroughly eradicate the disease from the system. ...

THE FIRST, or PRIMARY STAGE of Syphilis, is when the Chancres or ulcers first appear. ... Price per package, $5.

THE SECONDARY STAGE is when the disease has become CONSTITUTIONAL, and may be known by the following symptoms: Ulcerations on the mouth and throat, glands, skin, head, mucous membranes, cancerous sores on the arms and legs, eruptions on the skin, scrofula, etc. ...

THE THIRD, or TERTIARY STAGE, is known by the following symptoms: Nodes, or hard and painful tumors on the bones; enlargement of the joints; contractions, hard pains in the bones and joints; caries or decay of the bones; syphilitic rheumatism, ulceration of parts, &c. ... Price per package, $6.

Price of "Syphilitic Cure," $3 per bottle; Pills, $1 per box; Wash, $1.50 per bottle.

Persons who have reason to suspect, from ANY CAUSE either HEREDITARY or the result of CONTAGION, or from IMPERFECT TREATMENT, the existence of any SYPHILITIC VIRUS or POISON still remaining in the system, should use DR. MARKS' SYPHILITIC CURE at once, and it will effectually eradicate every particle of the VIRUS and restore the system to a perfect state of HEALTH and PURITY.

SECONDARY SYPHILIS is HEREDITARY, and may be transmitted to the child by either parent in whose system the disease may exist. ...

A treatise on Syphilitic Disease, giving plain directions for treatment, accompanies each package of the medicine.

The medicine will be sent by express to all parts of the country on receipt of the money.

Prepared and sold by DR. E. EASTERLY & CO., corner of Third and Chesnut streets, St. Louis, Mo., sole proprietors.

Sold at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 29 Madison street, near the Post Office, Chicago, Ill.

DR. EASTERLY'S PAIN KILLER.

This Medicine is an infallible cure for Bruises, Sprains, Headaches, Toothache, Sore Throat, Colic, Cramps or Spasms, Dysentery or Bowel Complaints, Nervous Affections, Pain in the Face, Painter's Colic, Pains in the Breast, Side, Back and Limbs, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, and in fact wherever it is applied Pain cannot exist.

It is used INTERNALLY and EXTERNALLY and is a perfect ANTIDOTE for ALL PAIN. Try it ye afflicted.

For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 29 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

DR. EASTERLY'S FEVER AND AGUE KILLER.

This Medicine will cure Ague and Fever, Dumb Ague, Chills and Fever, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, and every form of Fever incident to the West.

Dr. Easterly's Fever and Ague Killer is WARRANTED TO CURE, and if it FAILS the money will be returned to the purchaser if used as directed.

Price $1.25 per bottle.

For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 29 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

DR. EASTERLY'S DIARRHŒA SYRUP.

This Medicine will cure Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Colic, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, and all Derangement of the Stomach and Bowels of Children when Teething.

In the summer thousands die from BOWEL COMPLAINTS that might be saved by the timely use of DR. EASTERLY'S DIARRHŒA SYRUP. MOTHERS, why will you let your CHILDREN DIE when a SAFE and SURE REMEDY is offered you.

Price 50 cents per bottle.

For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY'S Family Medicine Store, 29 Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

DR. HOOPER'S FEMALE CORDIAL.

This elegant and popular Medicine will cure all Female Complaints, such as Excessive, Suppressed or Painful Menstruation, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Falling of the Womb, and all Irregularities of the Monthly Periods.

It will also bring on the MENSES, when checked by COLDS or all UNNATURAL CAUSES. It has been thoroughly tested. Ladies try it.

Price $1.25 per bottle.

For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 29 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

DR. COOK'S MAGIC HAIR OIL.

For the Preservation, Beauty, Growth and Restoration of the Hair.

This Hair Oil penetrates the minutest pores of the scalp, giving the dry, withering bulbs new life and vigor. It softens, preserves, beautifies and strengthens the hair, prevents it from falling off, removes the dandruff, prevents it from becoming prematurely gray, and at once renders the hair soft, glossy, lively and beautiful. It should be on the toilet of every lady and gentleman.

Price 50 cents per bottle.

For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 29 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

DR. SANDERS' THREE MINUTE SALVE.

This Salve will permanently remove and cure Corns, Warts, Moles, Ringworm and Toothache in from three to ten minutes.

Why will you suffer the excruciating and tormenting PAINS from CORNS and TOOTHACHE when a SURE REMEDY is offered you for the LOW PRICE of 50 cents per box?

For sale at DR. EASTERLY'S Family Medicine Store, 29 Madison street, near the Post Office, Chicago.

To Contractors.

PROPOSALS FOR REPAIR OF STREET LAMPS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, July 21, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, July 27th, at 11 A. M., for keeping in complete repair all of the street lamps belonging to the city from Aug. 1st, 1864, to April 1st, 1865, according to specifications now on file.

The bids must be sealed and directed to the Board of Public Works, endorsed "Proposal for the repair of Street Lamps." The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Board of Public Works.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, CHICAGO, ILL., July 8, 1864.

Sealed Proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 22nd of July, 1864, for supplying Fresh Beef to the troops and prisoners at the following places:

Rock Island, Illinois,
Chicago, Illinois,
Quincy, Illinois,
Springfield, Illinois.

And at all Camps, Posts, Depots and Hospitals in the vicinity of the above named places.

The contract will commence August 1st, 1864, and end December 31st, 1864, or such shorter period as the Commissary General may direct.

The Beef must be of the first quality, and be delivered in equal portions of fore and hind quarters (necks and shanks excluded) in such quantities as may be required for the use of the Troops, and on such days as the Commissary may direct.

Proposals must be accompanied by a guarantee, as follows:

"We the undersigned hereby guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract shall be executed with bonds in the sum of $—."

It must be attached a certificate signed by the U. S. District Judge or U. S. District Attorney, in form as follows:

"I hereby certify that the above named —— are known to me as men of property, and are good and sufficient guarantors."

All bidders must give their names in full, also state their place of residence and business. Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement attached to it.

Payment to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Separate bids will be received for each of the above named places, or one bid may include all of them.

Proposals must be IN DUPLICATE, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef."

J. McL. TAYLOR, Major and C. S.

SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate are invited until 12 M on FRIDAY the 29th day of July, 1864, for furnishing the Subsistence Department with Four Thousand (4000) Head of Beef Cattle on the hoof.

The delivery of the cattle to take place at Evansville, Indiana, to commence in twelve days from the signing of the contract and to continue at the rate of one thousand (1000) per week until the contract be completed.

The cattle to be weighed on the scales and one half of the gross weight, so determined, to constitute the net weight, which shall be the purchasing weight.

The average weight of the cattle to be at least eleven hundred and fifty (1150) pounds gross, and no animal to be received weighing less than one thousand (1000) pounds.

A rigid inspection will be made at each delivery, by such person as the Government may direct. Bulls, Cows, Stags and Heifers will not be received.

The bids will be endorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Beef Cattle," and will be directed to the undersigned at Louisville, Kentucky.

Each person, and in case of a firm every member of the firm, offering a bid must sign his name to the same in full, and accompany it by an oath of allegiance to the National Government.

Each bidder will be required to give sufficient ... [partly illegible] ...

FORM OF BID.

I do hereby propose to furnish the Subsistence Department with —— thousand (—) head of Beef Cattle on the hoof, in strict accordance with the conditions of the annexed advertisement, to be delivered at —— for the sum of —— per hundred pounds.

... Capt. & C. S. U. S. A.

Hostetter's Bitters.

BE ON THE SAFE SIDE

A HEALTHY STOMACH SECURES THE HEALTH OF THE ENTIRE SYSTEM.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS AS A Protective and Curative Medicine.

Figures cannot lie. The statistics of the sales of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS during the year 1863, show that this invaluable Stomachic Alterative and Antibilious preparation has attained a popularity never before enjoyed by a proprietary medicine. Starting in 1853 with sales during the year equal to about $30,000, it has so steadily and rapidly advanced in public favor that the cash receipts of the proprietors and manufacturers for 1863, the tenth year of its success, will reach the enormous sum of $750,000. The demand in New York alone is over one thousand cases per week.

These business statements are given to the world not from any ostentatious motive, but as an evidence of the great sanitary fact that the Bitters meet the wants and fulfill the expectations of the community; that the public belief in their efficacy increases and extends day by day, week by week, year by year; and that those who have proved the value of the article recommend it earnestly in the circles in which they move, and thus give a wider scope to its extraordinary and curative virtues. While the columns of the press give publicity to such general statement of the tendency and operation of this PURE and POWERFUL VEGETABLE ELIXIR as may be comprehended within the limits of an advertisement, thousands and tens of thousands, who owe health, vigor, appetite, and all physical blessings that render life enjoyable to its effects, are continually advertising it by word of mouth and by their own improved appearance, among all classes of society, and in every portion of the Western world. To these living advertisements, these tangible certificates of the health preserving properties of the Bitters, more than to any other cause, their wonderful popularity is attributable. No limits can be assigned to the ultimate demand for a preparation that thus renders all who use it proselyte and eulogists.

One-half of the adult population of the civilized world needs HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, because that proportion of them is subject more or less to indigestion. For that complaint, whether it has taken the shape of confirmed dyspepsia, or merely amounts to occasional pain and uneasiness in the stomach and bowels, this agreeable vegetable compound is an absolute specific. Common stimulants aggravate the disease. The practice of taking liquor as an appetizer before meals is a deadly error in the first place, all spirits sold as beverages are adulterated. An analytic chemist detects active corrosive poison in the best of them. Even if they were free from this objection an unmedicated alcoholic stimulant is not what the enfeebled stomach requires. In Hostetter's Bitters, Essence of Rye, from which every acrid element has been discharged by a special process, is present as a component. But this article, mild and genial as it is, could not of itself cure or even relieve dyspepsia. It is merely the vehicle which gives activity, force, searching effect to a rare infusion of herbal extracts, designed in tone, regulate and fortify the system. Without the aid of a diffusive stimulant the medicinal properties of these vegetable ingredients would fall of their effect. The projectile that batters down a hostile wall receives its impetus from the powder placed behind it, and in like manner the curative and health-ful principle of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is made operative and irresistible by the pure Essence of Rye, which forms their basis. Thus is disease vanquished in its strongholds by a combination of unequalled vegetable antidotes, carried, as it were, straight to the mark by a wholesome stimulant.

Not only is indigestion, in all its phases, permanently and thoroughly cured by this celebrated invigorant, but all the diseases which dyspepsia engenders, are speedily relieved by its use. Bilious disorders, that have defied the prescriptions of the Mercurial School of Medicine, yield readily to the anti-bilious action of the Bitters. If the thousands who, after abandoning calomel in despair, have been cured of liver disease by this unequalled Vegetable Alterative, could place their combined experience before the world, that fearful drug would be banished from civil practice as it has already been ignominiously thrust out of our military hospitals.

The success of the Bitters in cases of HABITUAL CONSTIPATION has been marked and striking. Their slight aperient operation gently removes obstructions from the bowels, and at the same time they impart sufficient vigor and tone to the membrane which lines the alimentary canal to enable Nature to perform her most important functions regularly, without any further medication.

FLATULENCE, a most annoying and often a very painful affliction, is not only relieved for the time being, but its recurrence prevented by an occasional resort to this delightful Stomachic; and the same may be said of CRAMPS IN THE STOMACH, BILIOUS CHOLIC, SICK HEADACHE, and that most depressing and painful sensation in the upper part of the abdomen which is sometimes described as an "all gone feeling by dyspeptic patients. Loss of appetite is an evil that can only be safely obviated by increasing the vigor of the digestive organs. If the palate craves more than the stomach can digest, the former can only be gratified at the expense of the latter. The peculiar merit of the Bitters, as a stomachic, is, that if it does the demands of appetite, it at the same time doubles the capacity of the stomach to dissolve and assimilate food, so that the desire for nutriment and the ability to turn it to good account increase pro rata, and bodily vigor is the inevitable result. A person may have an inordinate appetite, and yet be as thin as a shadow and feeble as a child, but as HOSTETTER'S BITTERS produce a perfect accord between the requirements of hunger and the power of digestion, the attenuated form fattens under their tonic influence and what would otherwise be a depressing burden to the system, becomes, by assimilation, healthy flesh and blood and muscular fibre.

In no complaint is the remedial action of this wonderful Tonic more prompt and decisive than in CHILLS AND FEVER of every type. Taken during the cold stage, it at once shortens its duration, and soon breaks up the paroxysms. Throughout the Western States it is superseding every other medicine for intermittent and remittent fever. It has become a household specific in all the alluvial regions that border on great rivers, on the prairies, and in every swampy and marshy district where these prostrating diseases prevail. At this season it should be taken regularly and systematically as a protection against the miasms of wet soils. It may be taken, as a rule to which there are no exceptions, that whoever resorts to it for this purpose becomes invulnerable to all the atmospheric influences which produce Fever and Ague, Bilious Remittents and other periodical disorders of a like nature. This is the season of the year when these maladies are most prevalent, and it is wise, therefore, to take time by the forelock and forestall their visitations. If, however, this warning should come too late for prevention, let the sick take comfort from the assurance, that in HOSTETTER'S BITTERS they have the certain means of cure. Let them discard quinine and rely upon a remedy that in such cases has never, during ten years, been known to fail. As

A FALL AND WINTER STOMACHIC,

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS especially claim the attention of all who desire to be exempted from bodily ailment during those seasons of social enjoyment. The digestion is never in so much danger of being overtaxed as in winter. It is a period of festivity. "Eat, drink and be merry" is its motto. But without the exercise of due care, social indulgence may entail sad penalties. Cold, while it stimulates the appetite, closes the pores, and these important outlets for the waste matter of the system being in a measure sealed, there is an imperious necessity that the stomach should do its work with more than usual vigor, that the internal waste pieces of the system should be free and unobstructed, and that the liver should faithfully and regularly contribute its tempering, purifying element to the common stock of animal fluids. Now it is the province and the purpose of the Bitters to keep these essential organs active, healthy and efficient, and thus prevent disease. The system, regulated and controlled by their balsamic influence, will be in little danger of suffering either from plethora, or debility, or the inclemency of the season. It may defy cold and damp and the fiend indigestion. If the appetite be too strong for the stomach, it will bring the latter up to "concert pitch." If the stomach be in a fair condition and the appetite debeate, it will give the latter a keener edge. In winter the liquors of commerce are more freely used than in summer, and their poisonous effects are often brought out in consequence of their being taken hot. Discard them—avoid them. All the good effects that you hope to derive from them you will surely realize from this vitalizing agent. All the evil that you cannot escape if you imbibe them, you will assuredly avoid if you substitute for all other stimulants the only safe and healthful tonic, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. Keep the refreshing vegetable cordial in your house, and you will never feel inclined to taste the fiery stimulants which create a false thirst for themselves, and which are doctored and adulterated and made pungent for this very object. The effect of the Bitters is precisely the reverse of this. A small quantity suffices for medicinal purposes, and as they act medicinally and not as an excitant, the weakest nervous organization cannot be injured by their operation.

There is no preparation in the world that produces such marvellous effects in case of nausea. For sea sickness, according to the testimony of the captains and other officers of the principal lines of the sea-going steamers, and the uniform statements of the passengers on shipboard, the Bitters are an immediate and never-failing antidote.

In brief, as a safeguard against all diseases, and as a cure for ordinary complaints of the stomach, the liver and the bowels, there is no tonic and alterative, vegetable or mineral, that can be placed on a par with Hostetter's Bitters.

Be sure, however, to obtain the genuine article. In spite of all the precautions of the proprietors, the original bottles are sometimes filled with alcoholic poison, which is passed off by scoundrels upon the unsuspecting as the true elixir. Therefore buy only of dealers of established reputation. The undersigned do their utmost to protect the public against counterfeits, and they ask the public, as a favor to both parties, not to purchase of irresponsible individuals or firms.

CAUTION.

THE GOVERNMENT ENDORSEMENT.

In order to guard against dangerous impositions, the public are requested to take especial note of the beautifully engraved proprietory stamp, through which the Government of the United States officially authenticates every bottle of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. This shield thrown by the Government over the proprietors and the public for their joint protection, is placed conspicuously across the cork and over the neck of each bottle, and cannot fail to strike the eye of the most casual observer. Nothing that purports to be HOSTETTER'S BITTERS can be genuine, unless the stamp is there.

It is also proper to state that the BITTERS are sold exclusively in glass and never under any circumstances by the gallon or the barrel. Impostors and imitators are abroad, and the only safeguard the public have against them is to see that the Bitters they buy have the engraved label and note of hand of Messrs. Hostetter and Smith, and the stamp above mentioned.

Prepared and sold by

HOSTETTER & SMITH,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Helmbold's Extracts.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDIES,

KNOWN AS Helmbold's Genuine PREPARATIONS.

"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED" COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the

Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the water of calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women or children.

H

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

For weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions on the Face,
Universal Lassitude,	Pallid Countenance.
Muscular System,	

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follow

FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS, &c.,

In one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases."

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the insane asylums and the melancholy deaths by consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

THE CONSTITUTION ONCE AFFECTED BY ORGANIC WEAKNESS

Requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

E

In many affections peculiar to females, the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, and for all complaints incident to the sex, or in the DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE. See symptoms above.

No Family should be without it.

L

Take no Balsam, Mercury or Unpleasant Medicine for Unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU CURES THESE DISEASES, In all their stages, at little Expense, little or no change of Diet, no Inconvenience, AND NO EXPOSURE.

M

Use Helmbold's Extract Buchu

For all affections and diseases of these organs whether existing

IN MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating and no matter how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC, AND IT IS CERTAIN TO HAVE THE DESIRED EFFECT IN ALL DISEASES FOR WHICH IT IS RECOMMENDED.

B

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

For purifying the blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas and all scaly eruptions of the skin,

And Beautifying the Complexion.

NOT A FEW

of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect Helmbold's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instills the vigor of health into the system and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Such a remedy that could be relied on has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit of certificates to show its effects, but the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two tablespoonsful of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

These Extracts have been admitted to use in the United States Army, and are also in very general use in all the State hospitals and public sanitary institutions throughout the land, as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

O

HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH

an excellent lotion for diseases arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the Extracts Buchu and Sarsaparilla, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines.

CERTIFICATES OF CURES, FROM 8 TO 20 YEARS STANDING, WITH NAMES KNOWN TO SCIENCE AND FAME.

For Medical Properties of Buchu see DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES. See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. Physic, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. Ephraim McDowell, a celebrated Physician, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico Chirurgical Review, published by Benjamin Travers, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard works on Medicine.

EXTRACT BUCHU, $1.00 per bottle, or six for $5. EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

IMPROVED ROSE WASH, 50 cents per bottle, or six for $2.50.

Or half dozen of each for $12, which will be sufficient to cure the most obstinate cases, if directions are adhered to.

Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

Describe symptoms in all communications. Cures guaranteed. Advice gratis.

L

AFFIDAVIT.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. Helmbold, who, being duly sworn, doth say his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury, or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable. H. T. HELMBOLD.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 23d day of November, 1854. WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman, Ninth Street, above Race, Philadelphia.

Address letters for information, in confidence, to H. T. HELMBOLD, CHEMIST.

D

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS.

Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse,
Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse,
Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse,
NO. 594 BROADWAY, N. Y. OR
NO. 594 BROADWAY, N. Y. OR
NO. 594 BROADWAY, N. Y. OR
HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
NO. 104 SOUTH TENTH ST., PHILADELPHIA.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS, who endeavor to dispose of "their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS, HELMBOLD'S GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU, HELMBOLD'S GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, HELMBOLD'S GENUINE IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S. TAKE NO OTHER.

Cut out the advertisement and send for it, and avoid imposition and exposure.

THE VALPARAISO CONVENTION.

[Continued from First Page.]

morality; or the shamelessly dishonest waste of the people's money, have brought the nation to the verge of bankruptcy and general ruin.

8. That the suppression of newspapers, the arrest of citizens without warrant, and their confinement in prisons without examination or trial, the denial of the right of asylum, and forcible seizure of subjects of foreign powers, and their delivery to agents of such government, without law or treaty, are criminal violations of civil liberty and the rights and privileges secured to the citizen and alien, under the American Constitution.

9. That the failure of the Administration to promptly pay disabled and discharged soldiers, and pensions to widows and children whose husbands and fathers have fallen in battle or died in camp or by the wayside, and the readiness with which the powers at Washington audit and pay shoddy contractors, officers and placemen of the Government, are cruel wrongs to the destitute and deserving, and merit the withering scorn of the American people.

10. That the brave and patriotic sons of Indiana who, for love of country and a restoration of the Union as established by our fathers, have sacrificed the endearments of home for the hardships and perils of war, merit the thanks of the people of Indiana; that we will ever hold in grateful recollection the memories of those who have fallen in battle, and that it is the duty, and should be the highest pleasure of the people to make ample provision for the support of those who have received disabilities in the service of the country, and the thousands of widows and tens of thousands of orphan children, whose husbands and fathers have sacrificed their lives in defense of their country and the honor of the American flag.

11. That we oppose the abolition policy of freeing and arming the slave against his master, as only tending to widen the breach between the States, and that we denounce every policy that will directly or indirectly, or in its tendency, place the black upon a political, military or civil equality with the white.

Resolved, That Schuyler Colfax for his attempt to abridge the right of free discussion in the halls of Congress, his base subserviency to the reigning despotism at Washington, in its attempts to destroy the rights and liberties of the people, manifested by his justification of the suppression of the writ of *habeas corpus*, the arbitrary arrests of unoffending citizens, the Emancipation Proclamation, the placing of negroes on an equality with white men, by arming and incorporating them into the army, the confiscation of property without notice of legal process and the interference by the Federal Government, with the internal affairs of the several States, merits the reprobation of an indignant and outraged people; and having shown himself unworthy the confidence of a free people by his betrayal of their dearest rights, we hereby solemnly pledge ourselves to the most energetic and unceasing efforts to secure his defeat at the ensuing election.

After a short discussion upon the propriety of adopting the resolutions *seriatim* or as a whole, they were finally unanimously carried as they came from the committee.

The Convention then proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for Congressional honors. David Turpie, of White; Graham N. Fitch, of Cass, and A. L. Wheeler, of Marshall, were placed in nomination. The informal vote was then taken with the following result:

David Turpie	107
Graham N. Fitch	13
A. L. Wheeler	16

Mr. Turpie was then nominated by acclamation.

S. A. Hall then offered a resolution requesting David Turpie to resign his position on the State ticket, as candidate for Lieutenant Governor, to which place he was nominated at the State Copperhead Convention.

Reeves then delivered himself of a violent speech, advocating unconditional peace and reconstruction, condemning the Administration. He said that if the election was carried by fraud he should advocate immediate rebellion. He also advocated the doctrine of State rights as enunciated by his Southern brethren, and advised an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the South. He said the idea of putting down the rebellion had long since become impracticable, and advised the delegates to frown down all attempts to raise soldiers or men to prosecute this infernal war. He was loudly applauded.

The Convention then adjourned.

I may be allowed to make a single remark in conclusion. I have traveled in most of the seceded States since the ordinance of secession was passed, and have conversed with rebels innumerable, male and female; but in all my experience I have never seen treason so outspoken and defiant as in the Copperhead Convention of the 9th Congressional District of the loyal State of Indiana. BOD.

FROM LIBBY PRISON.

List of 39th Illinois Prisoners in Richmond.

LIBBY PRISON, RICHMOND, Va., May 19, 1864.

I herewith forward you the following list of names of members belonging to the 39th regiment Illinois Veteran Volunteers, who were taken prisoners at the battle of Drewry's Bluffs, Va., on the 16th inst., for publication, that our friends at home may know where we are and what has become of us. We are at present confined in the old Libby Prison, Richmond, Va.:

Capt. H. M. Phillips, wounded slight; Sergt. Maj. Kees Bishop; Sergt. C. W. Vermillia, B; sergt. Wm. R. North, C; sergt. Wm. C. McMurry, I; Corp. Edwin Harry, B, wounded slightly; corp. Seth St. John, C; corp. Andrew Allen, C; corp. John W. Weedman, I; Bartin Walters, A; Harry Tracy, A; Daniel Ashton, A; Andrew Seybert, A; Alford Hartry, B; Uriah M. Weedman, C; Albert G. Stephenson, C; Jesse Ferren, D; Patrick Kinney, D; Carl Cannahan, F; Wm. Stillhammer, F; Farmer Lusk, F; Albert Miller, I; Willis T. Willhoit, I, wounded slightly; corp. Kendall G. wounded slightly; John [illegible], Regimental Band. Yours respectfully,

RUBY BISHOP, Sergt. Maj. 39th Ill.

McLean and Livingston county papers please copy.

THE REBEL INVADERS.

They Divide their Forces—General Averill Defeats one Division of them near Winchester, Va.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 21.—The bridges, track, and telegraph to west of here have all been thoroughly restored and the route again fully opened to-day for all passenger operations.

Gen. Hunter reports that he has driven the rebels from Winchester, Berryville, and all other points within forty or fifty miles of the road, and no apprehension as to its perfect safety is now felt.

A tremendous train of delayed freight, waiting at Harper's Ferry to go west, and at Martinsburg to come east, are being moved rapidly forward.

The *Commercial*'s Washington special says, it is expected that nearly all the plunder carried out of Maryland, will be recaptured.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 21.—The *Star* says: A dispatch from General Hunter reports the following, just received from Gen. Averill:

NEAR WINCHESTER, VA., July 20.—Breckinridge divided his forces at Berryville last night. He sent Early to Winchester, taking the other division towards Millwood. I attacked and defeated Early to-day in front of Winchester, killing and wounding over 3 officers and men, capturing four cannon, small arms, and 200 prisoners.

NEW YORK, Thursday, July 21.—The N. Y. *Tribune*'s headquarters correspondent, July 19th, says: Deserters report that the rebels intended to make an attack the day before, but from some cause deferred it. Deserters are continually coming into our lines, singly and by squads. They all have doleful stories.

Gen. Martindale has been assigned to the command of the 18th, and Gen. Terry to the command of the 10th Corps.

The Petersburg papers have suspended publication.

A headquarters dispatch of the 19th to the New York *Tribune* says: Rain has commenced falling. A new monster mortar has been introducing mammoth 200 pound shells into Petersburg lately.

The *World*'s Washington special says: Our gunboats have driven away the batteries that were firing into our transports on the James river.

The New York *Times*' Washington special says: General Hunter has asked to be relieved, only so as not to embarrass General Wright in his pursuit of the rebels. There is no necessity for it, however, and the pursuit of the enemy is being carried on by the forces under Generals Wright and Hunter, with great vigor and every promise of large success. They are moving south on parallel lines, and the trains flying from one column are pretty certain to fall into the hands of the other.

The New York *Tribune*'s Washington special says: A member of General Howe's staff at Harper's Ferry says General Hunter is just in. We have sent infantry to Leesburg, with cavalry and batteries of artillery.

The New York *Tribune*'s Washington special states: There are only a few straggling rebels this side of the Rappahannock. The rebel force succeeded in reaching Staunton with their plunder. No plunder has been recaptured.

The *World*'s Washington special says: The rebel loss in their raid will amount to 2,000. Montgomery county, Md., is overrun with stragglers. It is reported that the rebels did not go into the Shenandoah valley, but hurried along for Richmond, this side of the Blue Ridge, as fast as possible. This disposes of the report that they had halted and would return.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—The *Bulletin* says: An orderly who arrived at Washington early this morning, and left Fairfax at 9 o'clock yesterday evening, reports an engagement going on between our forces and the rebels at Leesburg.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Price of Passage in Government Boats.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, July 17.—The hospital steamer George Leary, sailed for New York this afternoon with about four hundred sick and wounded soldiers. The steamer City of Hudson arrived from City Point at 4½ o'clock this afternoon. She reports: "No news." The following order has been received here:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, July 14.

GENERAL: The Secretary of War directs that you cause to be collected from every person taking passage on any transport or mail boat in the service of the Government plying between this city and Fortress Monroe, the sum of five dollars passage money, and from every person taking passage from Washington for City Point, or from City Point for Washington the sum of seven dollars and fifty cents. Officers under orders and soldiers alone will be exempt. The fare between Norfolk and Fortress Monroe will be two dollars passage money, and from and between City Point and Fortress Monroe, two dollars and fifty cents, in addition to the boat charges for berths and meals.

C. A. DANA,
Assistant Secretary of War.

THE MARYLAND CONVENTION.

Proposition to Assess the Damages by the Late Invasion upon Rebel Sympathizers.

BALTIMORE, July 19.—The State Constitutional Convention to-day passed the following by a vote of 33 yeas to 17 nays:

Ordered, That this convention, representing the people of Maryland, hereby request the President of the United States, and the commanders of military departments in which Maryland is included, as an act of justice [illegible] upon sympathizers [illegible] residing in this State, the total amount of all losses and spoliations sustained by loyal citizens of the United States resident in this State, by reason of the recent rebel raid, to compensate loyal sufferers.

The following was also adopted:

Ordered, That the thanks of this convention, representing as it does the people of Maryland, are hereby tendered to the old citizen and patriot of Baltimore county, Ishmael Day, for his heroic and gallant act in shooting down the traitor who dared to pull down the country's flag, which he had raised as an evidence of his loyalty and patriotism, which act of daring heroism meets the approbation of the heart and conscience of every loyal citizen of Maryland.

THE CITY.

RALLY! RALLY!

Grand Union Mass Meeting at Metropolitan Hall, Saturday Night.

There will be a Grand Union Mass Meeting at Metropolitan Hall on Saturday evening, commencing at 8 o'clock. All loyal men are invited to come. Eminent speakers will address the meeting. Good music—Vocal and Instrumental.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

PERSONAL.—Brigadier General Julius White is now in command of the 1st division, 9th army corps, in front of Petersburg. The division was formerly commanded by General T. L. Crittenden.

ATTENTION DEARBORN LIGHT ARTILLERY.—A special meeting will be held on this Friday evening at 8 o'clock, at the armory, for the purpose of making arrangements for the reception of batteries A and B. By order JAS. SMITH, Capt.

REMOVAL.—The passenger house of the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Railroad is being removed from its old location, further to the northward and out on a line with Canal street. The change is a great improvement in appearance and an accommodation to the public.

COMMENDABLE.—Jessie and Minnie Fowler, daughters of Colonel Fowler, and a playmate of theirs named Alice Lee, recently held a fair in their dooryard, from which they realized $32.7?, which was given to the Sanitary Commission.

COIN AND CURRENCY TABLE.—See our advertising columns for notice of Muir's United States Coin and Currency Table, giving the relative values of gold and paper at any percentage. Just the thing for business men. All should have it.

THE NEWS BOYS.—We understand that the fact of the news boys on the M. S. R. R. charging ten cents for the TRIBUNE was entirely unknown to the Managers. Any one so offending, who is reported to them, shall be instantly discharged.

MCVICKER'S.—"Silver Spoon" is creating quite a furore at McVicker's theater. Mr. Warren as the Member from Cranberry Centre, keeps the house in convulsions of laughter from the beginning to the close. It will be repeated this evening.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—It is said that a disposition is being manifested by some of the contractors on the new Chamber of Commerce building, to throw up their contracts on the ground that the price agreed on will not justify them in proceeding with the work in view of advanced and advancing prices of material.

FINE ARTS.—Several new pictures have been added recently to the collection on exhibition in the gallery of Jevne & Almini. Among these are a very truthful portrait of Mrs. Pope, by Highwood; and two splendidly executed scenic pieces by Menard Lewis. They will well repay inspection. Both of these artists are winning golden opinions by the fidelity of their sketches.

AMERICAN DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—At a regular meeting of the Chicago Dental Society, held on Wednesday evening, the following gentlemen were elected as delegates to the next session of the American Dental Association, to be held at Niagara Falls, on July 26th: Dr. S. B. Noble, Dr. J. Ward Ellis, Dr. John C. Fuller, and Dr. E. A. Bogue.

CHICAGO ABROAD.—We hear that recently Rev. Dr. Patterson, of this city, with Rev. Mr. Mingins, of Philadelphia, held a meeting of the United States Christian Commission, at Virginia City, Nevada Territory, when subscriptions to the amount of $4,000 in gold were obtained, which at the present rate of that metal will be equivalent to about $9,000.

LOOKING AHEAD.—We overheard a prominent grain merchant in this city yesterday, reply to a question as to what he thought of the market, by saying that he intended to buy a telescope to look ahead with, before risking farther on a rise. It is probable that a microscope would be the best, as from present appearances profits on a rise will be so very small as to require such aid in order that one may see them.

A COLLISION.—On Wednesday evening about 7 o'clock, the propellers Hunter and Truesdale collided in the river, just below Lake street bridge. The Hunter was coming up the main channel and the Truesdale just coming out of the North Branch, when, from some cause our reporter could not learn, the vessels ran together with great force, but fortunately doing no material injury to either craft.

THE CARVER FARM.—The Carver Farm, comprising over 800 acres in the town of Lyons, in this county, lately owned by B. F. Carver, has been purchased by David A. Gage for the sum of $30,000. Mr. Gage proposes to convert the farm into a suburban residence. The property is pleasantly situated on the Desplaines river, near the first station on the C., B. & Q. R. R. It is surrounded by a finely wooded country, and will make a very desirable rural residence.

A LUNATIC.—A man apparently crazed appeared on horseback on South Water street yesterday morning, attired in a dressing gown and bonnet, with other things to match. He sate his beast with the most perfect majesty, taking no notice of the jeers of small boys or the scrutiny of children of larger growth. What he was doing there no one knows; he transacted no business, and went off at a steady pace, preceding the crowd as royally as if heading a kingly procession.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—On Wednesday night a gang of thieves broke into the house No. 14 West Randolph street, and stole therefrom a trunk containing $500 in gold, and an equal amount in silver, as well as some greenbacks. The plunder was taken under the Randolph street bridge, and the trunk emptied of its contents. The house from which the money was stolen is kept by Henry Beldwood and has rather a hard name with the police; little sympathy is expressed for the loser.

SOLDIERS' HOME—ON SALE.—The managers of the Soldiers' Home, having purchased the Langley Homestead at Fairview, will sell the property formerly purchased on the corner of Douglas Place and Ellis avenue, directly opposite the location of the Douglas monument and commanding a good view of the lake. The property is in good condition with a large lot of 110 feet frontage. It is intrinsically valuable and a good price will aid the fund of the Home.

INJURED.—A German laborer, named August Strobel, who resides on West Taylor street, was seriously injured yesterday, under the following circumstances: In company with a fellow laborer he was unloading a wagon of heavy stones. In getting them off one slipped, and Strobel jumped to get out of its way but his foot caught and he fell, the stone, weighing six or eight hundred weight, coming down with great force upon his left leg, crushing it below the knee in a frightful manner. It is feared that amputation will be necessary.

CHORAL.—We clip the following from the Dubuque *Times*; it speaks well for the Church named, and for the musical standing of Chicago: "Dubuque has lost its best tenor singer. Mr. Cornelius Curtis has been engaged, at a liberal salary, by Dr. Ryder's (Universalist) Church, in Chicago, as the tenor for their choir. He also has a situation as book-keeper in a large wholesale house there. Mr. Curtis has the purest and most musical tenor voice ever known here. He will undoubtedly, with slight instruction, become the best in Chicago, a city whose musical taste is as perfect as that of any other place in America.

TEN CENTS OR FIVE.—Numerous complaints have been made at the office of the TRIBUNE, that the news boys on the trains charge ten cents per copy for the paper. C. H. Shaver, of this city, who employs the boys to dispose of our newspaper on the Rock Island, Chicago & Northwestern, and Chicago & Milwaukee Railroads, instructs those in his employ to charge only five cents for the paper; and he will esteem it an especial favor if any attempt at extorting a higher price is reported to him. To charge ten cents per copy is simply a fraud on the part of the boys.

BUILDING OBSTRUCTIONS.—Two days ago we called attention to the fact that builders were in the habit of occupying much more than one-third of the width of the street with building material. We are glad to notice that Superintendent Turtle has instructed the Captains of the police precincts to order contractors who are building to contract their lines of occupation to one-third of the street, as prescribed by the city ordinance. We notice also that these gentlemen frequently leave their rubbish in the street after the building is finished; they should be made to remove it immediately and "every time."

MUSEUM.—"The Drunkard" was witnessed last evening by a full house. It was admirably performed—true to the life; in fact, a little more so, one of the gentlemen being slightly under the influence of liquor. He was hissed in consequence. The piece will be repeated this evening. We advise Messrs. Richards and Akin to change places. By the bye, these gentlemen remind one of a man who once described himself and brother as temperance lecturers. Said he, "I do the talking, and my brother sets a frightful example." With the exception above noted, an excellent play is performed in a manner highly creditable to the whole company.

LOCAL MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.—Nineteen men belonging to various Minnesota regiments, arrived at the Rest yesterday, at 1 o'clock p. m. They came direct from Altoona, Georgia, and are on their way to Fort Snelling, in charge of Lieut. B. F. Dayton.

A detachment of thirty-two men of the 6th Wisconsin infantry, in charge of Sergeant W. H. Patton, passed through the city yesterday. They are from Grant's army, and are to be mustered out at Madison.

The 8th Wisconsin infantry, numbering 160 men, under command of Col. T. S. Allen, went through last evening direct from Petersburg. Their time was expired, and they are to be mustered out at Madison.

POISONED.—On Tuesday last the children of E. Shattuck, residing on North Franklin street, near Kinzie, narrowly escaped fatal poisoning, under the following circumstances: Arsenic had been mixed with butter and spread upon slices of bread and left in an out house for the purpose of destroying rats. The house, it was supposed, was securely fastened. But during the day a neighboring youth came over and unfastened the entrance, and the children, two little boys, aged respectively seven and nine years, went in, and seeing the bread and butter thought it no harm to take a piece, which they did, eating freely. Fortunately the mother soon discovered them, and greatly alarmed despatched a messenger at once for Dr. Davis. He promptly responded, and the little sufferers were soon out of danger.

CAPT. FRANK HOBBS.—This gallant officer passed through the city on his way to rejoin his regiment, the 37th Wisconsin, yesterday. He is still suffering from his wound, but impatient to return to duty, left before his furlough was out. Capt. Hobbs entered service in the 1st Wisconsin Infantry, served his time, and was commissioned in the 1st Wisconsin cavalry. He was one of the most brave and efficient officers of that celebrated regiment, but was finally disabled and made prisoner in one of the most desperate cavalry fights on record, at Sangsill's Ferry in Arkansas. His confinement at Little Rock so impaired his health as to compel his resignation. Recovering he was commissioned in the 37th infantry, and has since been constantly in service. He has born in sixteen general engagements and is worthy of any promotion which his friends may ask for him. If every officer on furlough would exhibit his commendable alacrity to return to his command, the service would be vastly more efficient.

OUR RETURNING BATTERIES.

Companies A and B Chicago Light Artillery—Coming Home—Reception at Springfield—History of their Achievements.

Our brave Chicago boys are on their way home to this city, to which they have ever done shining honor. How they were yesterday received at the State Capital, a special telegraphic correspondence advises us as follows:

Batteries A, Capt. Wood, and B, Capt. Rumsey, 1st Regiment Illinois Light Artillery, were welcomed home to-day by his Excellency, Gov. Yates. The reception took place at the Soldiers' Home, where a sumptuous dinner was served to them by the ladies of the Loyal League of Springfield. These batteries were the first artillery furnished by Illinois to the National army, and formed part of the command of Brig. Gen. Swift, fitted out at Chicago, and moved to Cairo in April, 1861, and which took possession of and fortified that place. Captain James B. Smith organized and commanded Battery A, and Capt. Ezra Taylor Battery B, during the three months' service. Gov. Yates in giving a history of the two companies paid a glowing tribute to the efficiency of the officers, who have led these famous companies in the brilliant campaigns in the South. Co. A entered the three years' service July 16th, 1861, at Cairo, under Gen. Grant, and took possession of Paducah on the 6th of September, with the 9th and 12th regiments of Illinois infantry. In the campaign against Forts Henry and Donelson this company was assigned to General C. F. Smith's division. They first took possession of Fort Hindman, opposite Henry, on the 14th of February, 1862. They marched to Fort Donelson, and were signally successful in checking masses of the enemy thrown upon Gen. McClernand's division. After the battle of Fort Donelson they were assigned to Gen. W. H. Wallace's division, and entered the fight at Shiloh on Sunday morning with 95 men and horses, and lost that day 30 men and 48 horses. They were so much disabled that they could only muster on Monday men and horses to work three guns. They were in the thickest of the battle on those eventful days, and won the admiration of the entire army. From Shiloh they went to Corinth, and after its evacuation moved to Memphis, and were assigned to Gen. Sherman's command, and added to their banner the memories of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, and Young's Point; the march around Vicksburg to Grand Gulf, Champion and Thompson's Hills, and the siege of Vicksburg. During which this battery served ten and sometimes twelve guns. After the fall of Vicksburg they participated in the siege of Jackson, thence in the memorable march of Sherman's army from Memphis to Chattanooga, and were the first battery to cross the Tennessee before the pontoons were completed, and were hotly engaged at the battle of Mission Ridge. To this time from November, 1862, they were a part of the 2d division 15th Army Corps, commanded by Brig. Gen. Morgan D. Smith. During 1864 they have participated in all movements and battles of the Army of the Tennessee, including Resaca, Dallas and Kenesaw Mountain, under that brilliant leader, Major General John A. Logan, up to the 11th inst., at which time our triumphant army had crossed the Chattahoochee River, where, in sight of the spires of Atlanta, and with a record of shining deeds, these brave Chicagoans closed their term of service. The present roster of the battery is as follows: Captain, Peter P. Wood; senior 1st Lieutenant, John W. Rumsey; junior 1st Lieutenant, George McCoy; 2d Lieutenant, Frederick W. Young.

Battery B was organized under the ten regiment bill of the extraordinary session of the Illinois Legislature, May 15th, 1861, and moved from Chicago under Captain (now Colonel) Ezra Taylor, to Cairo, June 3d; from thence to Bird's Point, Missouri, June 25th, 1861, and was mustered into the United States service for three years, July 16th, 1861. They performed efficient service in constructing works at Bird's Point, and their first battle was at Fredericktown, Missouri, Oct. 21, 1861. The boys did honor to the drill, and fine organizing qualities of Captain Taylor at this fight, and were put up to the front at the bloody field of Belmont, on the 7th of November; they went in with six guns, and brought away eight; whipped the rebel artillery handsomely, and were the only battery in the engagement on our side. In February, 1862, they participated in the campaign against Henry and Donelson, and shared gloriously in the movements against the enemy's works. Here they were attached to Gen. W. H. Wallace's brigade and moved thence to Shiloh, where they were assigned to Major Gen. Sherman's division, and on the 6th and 7th of April performed deeds of valor which sealed every man a hero and gave the Illinois artillery its high position in the Western Army. Thence they went to Corinth in May, 1862, then with Gen. Sherman in his first attack upon the works at Chickasaw Bayou near Vicksburg, on Dec. 29th, 1862, with McClernand at Arkansas Post, January 11th, 1863, Champion Hills, May 16th, siege of Vicksburg, &c., &c. From Vicksburg they next engaged in the skirmishes at Mechanicsburg, Miss., June 4th, Richmond, La., June 15th, in Sherman's raid to Tuscumbia, Ala., Oct. 1863, thence moved with Sherman to Chattanooga, and in that fight of the 24th and 25th of November, 1863; thence to the relief of Knoxville; back to Chattanooga; on to battles at Resaca, Geo., May 13th to 15th; Dallas, May 26th to 31st; Kenesaw Mountain, June —; and at Mill Grove, July 4th. Thence to the Chattahoochee river, Georgia, where they saw our army safely across, and moving forward until the 13th, when they turned their footsteps homeward, after thirty-nine months of hard service unrivalled in point of discipline, skill and personal gallantry by any artillery corps in America. It is a gratifying fact that both companies are still represented in the field and at the very front of Sherman's victorious hosts. The veterans and recruits enlisted in '62, '63 and '64, of both batteries, have been consolidated, and will be known hereafter as "Battery A," and the spirit of the old companies remain with the new organization. The demeanor of these veteran heroes is in the highest sense creditable to the volunteer service during their stay in this city. All the steady adherence to discipline which distinguished them in the field has been observed and every man is an ornament of the sterling patriotic, liberty-loving city of Chicago. They will be mustered out to-morrow and probably paid and leave for Chicago to-morrow night.

CITY VS. ALLEN ROBBINS.

Verdict for the City—Instructions of the Court to the Jury—Duty of Contractors and Builders.

The case of the City of Chicago vs. Allen Robbins, which has been on trial during the past three days, before Judges Davis and Drummond came to a conclusion yesterday and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for $21,551 07, which includes the costs of the suit of Woodbury vs. The City, and interest on the whole to date, at six per cent.

The case would present more than ordinary features of interest to the public at any time but just now, that buildings are being erected in every part of the city and where in numerous instances the safety of the public from pitfalls, open areas, and defective sidewalks, is little heeded, builders and owners of property would do well to carefully peruse the following instructions given by Judge Davis to the jury. The Court said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: This suit is brought to recover from the defendant the amount of a judgment, which it is alleged the city was forced to pay, to one William H. Woodbury. Woodbury sued the city because an area near the corner of South Water and Wells streets was left open and unguarded, so that on the night of the 25th of December, 1856, while passing along the street he fell into it, and was injured. At the June term, 1857, of the Cook county Court of Common Pleas, a judgment was rendered against the city, and in favor of Woodbury, for $15,0?0, and costs [illegible]. The law is that although the city is primarily liable for an injury suffered by reason of the dangerous condition of the streets and sidewalks, yet the corporation has a recovery over against the party that was in fault, and has caused the streets and sidewalks as to produce the injury. The question then, for you to determine, is whether Robbins is answerable over to the city for the judgment recovered by Woodbury. If it was through the fault of Robbins that Woodbury was injured, he is concluded by the judgment recovered against the city, if he knew that the suit was pending, and could have defended it. It is not necessary that the city should have given him express notice to defend the suit, nor is it necessary that the city should have notified him, that it would look to him for indemnity. If Marsh, the city attorney for the city, told him of the pendency of the suit, what it was for, told him of the day of trial, and talked to him about the testimony of a witness, he is as much chargeable with notice as if he had been directly told, that he could contest Woodbury's right to recover, and that the city would look to him for indemnity. It is not requisite that Marsh should have informed him that he was the city attorney. If Robbins knew the fact (which he testifies to) he did not need to be informed of it. It is urged by the counsel for the defendant, that Robbins did not know, and was not informed by Marsh in what particular court the action was pending, and had not therefore such knowledge as would charge him. In the opinion of the court, this was not necessary. When Robbins was told Woodbury had sued the city for falling into an area which he had built, then it was his duty to have instituted inquiry, and ascertained in what particular Court the action was to be tried. It is also claimed that the city was guilty of negligence, because Marsh, the attorney, failed to summon to procure the testimony of a witness named to him by Robbins, whose testimony if procured, would have led to a reduction of damages. If Robbins knew that the suit was in Court, he cannot claim exemption, because the city did not defend the suit as vigorously as he would have done. It was his privilege to appear and defend, and as much his duty as it was the duty of the city to produce the witness for examination.

It makes no difference in this case, that, at the time of Woodbury's suit, the city and Robbins were in ignorance of their respective rights and liabilities. Was it through the fault of Robbins that the accident to Woodbury happened? For the city must be reimbursed, if the injury was the result of the fault of Robbins, unless it has been itself in fault. It is conceded that Robbins was the owner of the lot on the corner of South Water and Wells streets, and was engaged in erecting a large and valuable building, and that he caused to be constructed as appurtenant to said building, and for the convenience and accommodation, an area next to said building. The building was commenced in the spring of 1856. The grade of Wells street had been ordered to be raised by the city, but was not actually raised until the summer of 1856. There is testimony tending to show, that when Robbins removed the old sidewalk, which was on the natural surface of the ground, he removed very little earth in order to make this area. There is also testimony tending to show that the earth he did remove was replaced by sand and other materials. And it is contended that, although he might be liable, if there were proper allegations in the declaration, yet he is not liable in this suit, because the declaration says, that he wrongfully, and unjustly, dug a large hole or pit, and by digging, if any was done, did not contribute to produce the injury. But the declaration charges him with digging a large hole or pit. It also charges him with making and leaving one, and in the opinion of the court, it is immaterial whether the area was made by excavating the earth, as stated by some of the witnesses, or in the manner mentioned by Mr Button, the mason. Robbins was not in fault in making the area so as to conform to the grade of the city, and the city was not in fault for permitting him to build it. Robbins had the implied license of the city to build the area, but no license can be presumed from the city to leave the area open and unguarded. If the city had given him an express license to leave the area open, or had undertaken to build the area itself, then Robbins would not be in fault. But this is not contended. The fact that Robbins was building the area at the same time that the city was raising the grade does not excuse him, or show that the city was in any degree delinquent. Robbins impliedly agreed with the city, that, if he were permitted to build the area for his own benefit, that he would do it in such a manner as to protect the public from danger, and the city from harm. The grievance of the offense here, is not that Robbins was engaged in an unlawful work when he made the area, but that he left it uncovered and unprotected, whereby Woodbury while passing along the street fell into it and was injured. [illegible] who passed by, became a nuisance. What was originally lawful, became unlawful. The city cannot be held liable for any error [illegible] in the use of an area like this, under the circumstances [illegible].

If the jury believe from the evidence, that the area was built under the direction of Robbins, and for his benefit, and that it was left unprotected, and that Woodbury, while passing along the street, fell into it, and was injured, then the jury will find the amount Woodbury recovered against the city with interest; if the jury also believe that Robbins knew of the pendency of the suit of Woodbury against the city, and had the opportunity of defending it, and further, if they believe that the area was safely and securely guarded, and fell in, it cannot be laid to Robbins' fault; or if the accident was because Woodbury was sick, and could not in person attend to it.

ANOTHER SECESH RAMPAGE.—A drowning man, says the proverb, will catch at a straw. Then what a pitiful condition must the secesh *Times* be in. Daily in its columns appear cases of "outrages" committed by the party in power upon unlucky "Democrats," who, according to the rebel sheet must occupy the position of martyrs of the most approved stamp. In its yesterday's issue we find under a five line display heading particulars of another "outrageous arrest"—a citizen seized by soldiers and spirited away to Camp Douglas—"infamous aggression upon the freedom of free speech."

The case is alleged to be the arrest of a man in a saloon, for no cause whatever, and from the manner in which it is written one is led to suppose that the reporter of the secesh concern visited a good many saloons before he satisfactorily located the one in question. The real facts are as follows: A man who gave his name as Cahill, but whose true cognomen is believed to be Kelly, was arrested in a drinking saloon on Randolph street last Monday evening. The Prisoner told several members of the 11th Illinois infantry, who arrested him, that he belonged to the 11th Illinois infantry, whereupon the soldiers claimed him to be taken to the Provost Marshal for examination. Upon being brought before Lieutenant Deane, he stated that he was a deserter from Company D, 1st Louisiana artillery. In addition to these causes for seizure, his name appears on the Provost Marshal's records as a deserter from the 90th Illinois infantry.

The "unhappy victim" has confessed too much to be released, and will therefore remain an inmate of a Camp Douglas cell until his case has been inquired into.

BATTERIES A AND B.

Returning Home—Arrangements for Their Reception.

On Wednesday evening an enthusiastic meeting was held at the Tremont House for the purpose of making arrangements for the public reception of Companies A and B of the Chicago Light Artillery, their term of service having expired. Col. J. H. Tucker was voted to the chair, and W. L. Southworth was appointed Secretary.

The Secretary stated the object of the meeting, and announced that a sum amounting to between $1,400 and $1,500 had already been contributed towards the expenses of the reception. The ovation should be one worthy the veterans whom they intended to honor, and, if the means already at disposal were insufficient, more money could be easily procured.

The meeting was addressed at length by Colonel Tucker, the Chairman, Major C. M. Willard, Col. Ezra Taylor, Hon. I. N. Arnold and Dr. Andrews, who all spoke in the most flattering terms of the efficient services rendered by the Batteries in many well contested battle-fields, where they had earned imperishable laurels, and deserving well of their country, the patriotic citizens of Chicago would delight to make the reception worthy the men and the occasion.

The Chairman nominated the following Committee of Arrangements, with power to appoint special committees from their number to carry out the respective details:

Captain James Smith, C. P. Bradley, Major A. C. Barrett, Col. J. L. Hancock, George Smith, J. L. Botsford, E. P. Tobey, W. Southworth, H. F. Palmer, J. L. Stockton and E. P. Wood.

Upon motion of Col. E. Taylor, the name of Col. J. H. Tucker was added to the committee.

Mr. John Stewart moved that the names of Maj. C. M. Willard, Col. E. Taylor, and Mr. U. P. Harris, be also added, which was carried.

Three hearty cheers were then given for the batteries, and the meeting adjourned.

After the adjournment of the meeting an informal gathering of the Committee took place at which Col. Tucker presided.

A conversation took place relative to the character and details of the reception, in the course of which U. P. Harris, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, said that whenever the boys arrived the whole force would turn out, and in the event of their coming at night he was prepared to give them a torchlight procession.

The meeting adjourned.

Yesterday morning, at a meeting of the Committee of Arrangements, held at the Tremont House, with Capt. James Smith in the chair, the following Special Committees were appointed:

Committee on Formal Reception—Capt. James Smith, U. P. Harris, E. P. Tobey, Col. J. H. Tucker, Col. J. L. Hancock.

Committee on Banquet—E. P. Tobey, E. P. Wood, S. Botsford, A. F. Palmer, Major C. M. Willard, Col. J. H. Tucker, C. P. Bradley, C. L. Stockton, W. L. Southworth.

Committee on Reception at Hall—Col. Ezra Taylor, C. P. Bradley, Major A. C. Parrett, George P. Smith.

Captain Smith was appointed Treasurer of the committee of arrangements.

A letter from Captain Rumsey, was read by Col. Taylor, stating that the batteries would probably leave Springfield on Saturday morning. In the meantime it was resolved to hold daily meetings of the committee. The meeting adjourned.

SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

Aid Wanted—Something Must be Done.

What is being done for the families of soldiers? What will we do with them during the coming winter? The little weekly stipend which at first barely sufficed to keep body and soul together will be totally inadequate to that poor purpose the coming winter, even if it do not cease altogether. A dollar and a half a week is very little indeed to maintain a woman for the space of a week, when such extravagant prices are demanded for every article required for family consumption. And the extra allowance of twenty-five cents for each child would scarcely buy bread enough for one meal, in a family of ordinary size. The provision at present made is entirely too small; it must be increased and that speedily. At present the greatest amount of destitution prevails in many of these families; next winter the suffering will absolutely appalling unless radical measures are adopted to prevent it. Starvation, prostitution, suicide are among the evils which threaten us largely unless the matter be taken in hand. We have abundant means in the city to deal with it; let us not longer delay.

The scarcity of house room is severely felt by the soldiers' family, many of whom are now without resting places worthy of being called "homes." Landlords as a rule look with suspicion on a soldiers' wife, and do not care to rent their rooms to her. The high price of fuel is such as to put warming appliances completely out of the reach of the soldiers' family unless fuel be provided by the charitable, and provisions are equally unattainable. The present allowance is not half enough to supply their actual needs in the majority of cases.

We must have concerted action. Will not our wealthy citizens take hold, and raise a fund to meet the difficulty? There are scores of men in Chicago who have made fortunes since the commencement of the war. They owe something to the people who have fought the battles of their country while they have been getting rich. There are hundreds of others who have largely increased their store of this world's goods in consequence of the rise in prices caused by the war. These people ought to contribute liberally. Those of us who have made nothing owe a heavy debt of gratitude to the defenders of our country. We all have a little to give. Who will begin the good work?

At least one hundred thousand dollars is wanted. A store of fuel must be procured before the close of autumn, and, in view of the scarcity of buildings, we see no other way of providing house-room for the winter except by erecting structures for their use. Will not some patriotic land-owner give the temporary use of a block for this purpose? If this were furnished, we have no doubt that contributions of lumber and money could be procured, and we could house these people comfortably for the winter. It cannot be done too soon.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

A Superintendent not Elected—Admissions to Normal Department of High School.

A special meeting of the Board of Education was held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Board. There were present the President, L. B. Taft and Inspectors Mosely, Carpenter, Wentworth, Sheahan, Onahan, Wahl, Wicker, Prindiville, Waller, and Forsythe.

The President stated that he had called the meeting for the purpose of electing a gentleman to take the place of Mr Wells, who had positively refused to serve beyond the time stated in his resignation.

The Superintendent presented several letters written by gentlemen or their friends, who were desirous of procuring the position. The characters and recommendations of the candidates, and other gentlemen not candidates, were canvassed with a little spirit, without any immediate decision.

Inspector Mosely moved that the salary of the Superintendent be fixed at $3,000.

Inspector Carpenter moved that the salary be allowed to remain as at present, at $2,500; the compensation could be raised afterwards, if the incumbent were found deserving. He would also propose that the election be deferred.

The question of postponement was argued at some length, a majority of the speakers being in favor of an immediate election. The leading educators throughout the States had been corresponded with and their letters read. It was generally agreed that it would be detrimental to the interests of the schools to defer the election, as the place might not be filled in that case before the opening of the schools.

Inspector Wentworth would support the $2,500 salary, the country would soon return to the specie standard, much sooner than any of them expected.

The amendment was adopted and the salary fixed at $2,500.

Inspector Wahl moved to proceed to an election of Superintendent. Lost.

Inspector Wicker reported the following list of admissions to the normal department of the High School. Accepted.

Mary J. Williams, Rose A. McCarthy, Valeria O. Bradford, Frances V. Hovey, Agnes Mackie, Eliza A. Bankson, Carrie M. Reed, Georgiana W. Griffing, Emma J. Dunphey, Sarah E. Oberlander, Mary E. Furnald, Anna Livingston, Sarah A. Bradley, Hattie E. Hitchcock, Jennie Fairman, Laura H. Stowe, Jennie Wainwright, Mary McClure, Amelia S. Coe, Pattie A. Hack, Laura A. King, Mary P. Sinclair, Anna E. Rockwell, Ada C. Blatchford, Mira Trowbridge, Alice J. Drake, Hattie Eldred, Alice S. Bates, Della L. Rust, Maggie A. McBean, Ordelia M. Goff, Eda E. Warner.

The Board then reconsidered the question of salary, leaving the amount open for future decision.

The Board then adjourned.

POLICE COURT.

"Drunk Yer Honor"—An Amazon—A Stable Man.

To dispose of cases of maudlin drunks occupied the greater portion of Justice Miller's attention at the Armory yesterday. Most of the individuals who responded to their names as they were echoed from the Clerk's desk were entirely oblivious of what kind of charge was about to be preferred against them, and when his Honor said Dooley, Burke, Moriarty, Regan, O'Brien, &c., &c., "you are charged with being drunk; are you guilty or not guilty," the atmosphere seemed less oppressive, they appeared to breathe a purer air as they admitted the soft impeachment and with alacrity paid the three dollar fine and costs.

Mrs. Elizabeth Wood, in her placid moments, is one of the most interesting, genteel looking ladies to be found in a day's march. When she is roused, however, or "when her monkey is up," as the complaining witness expressed it, she is a pretty considerable tartar. Light is a man of gigantic proportions, and has a voice that would startle a mad bull, but he could not alarm the defendant. On the other hand, the complainant was so terrified at certain physical demonstrations on the part of the lady that he rushed incontinently to the Police Court for protection. Mr. Light said that he and Mrs. Wood were near neighbors, and up to a recent date had enjoyed in common the use of a water cistern which stood upon the line of their party fence. From some unaccountable cause, the defendant had recently monopolized the cistern and its contents, and arming herself with a club and broom bid defiance to the complainant and the whole neighborhood, daring them to interfere with what she claimed as her exclusive privilege and property. The sombre and solemn aspect of the Court, the presence of about half a dozen stalwart police officers, and the close scrutiny of her person by a crowd of curious spectators had a visible subduing effect upon the heretofore strong minded lady, and she promised the justice that in the event of the charge being dismissed she would in future cultivate a ladylike line of conduct, and practice the Christian virtue of loving her neighbor as herself. Under these circumstances his Honor acquiesced and Mrs. Wood left the Court.

George Martin, who smelt strongly of the stable, and presented externally the appearance of a badly used, superannuated Egyptian mummy, was charged with vagrancy. He seemed to be so thoroughly enveloped in dirty bandages from head to foot, that where the bandages began, and where they ended, it would take an old medical practitioner to divine. Formerly the defendant had been employed as an ostler in Walker's omnibus stables, but, from mixing with the quadrupeds so much he had conceived such a liking for the horses that he invariably slept with them until ordered off the premises by the proprietors. Justice Miller thought a short residence in the City Bridewell would be of advantage to Martin in a sanitary point of view, and he was accordingly sent up for thirty days.

Mary Taylor was charged twenty dollars and costs for the privilege of keeping a disorderly house on Clark street.

QUININE FOR THE SOLDIERS.—It is stated on high medical authority that quinine is the only antidote for the malarious diseases which prevail to such an alarming extent in the region of the James River during the autumn months. The remedy was tried three years ago with marked success. It is recommended that every one who has a friend in the army of the Potomac send a dollar's worth of quinine, with instructions to put daily into the coffee as much as will lie on the point of a pen knife. Much sickness may thereby be prevented.

BRITTAN'S CONTINUOUS COPPER STRIP CONDUCTOR.—We notice that Brittan's Lightning Conductor is rapidly rising into public favor, being now applied to nearly all the principal buildings in the Northwest. The preference shown is well deserved; we consider the continuous copper strips to be a great improvement on all preceding modes of protection from the electric stroke. Copper—the best known conductor, except silver—is rolled into strips, thus increasing the conducting power, which depends wholly on the extent of external surface, and obviating all danger from breaks in connection. The strip is so easily applied, being bent with facility over projections. The copper is rolled without breaking the fibre. Mr. F. Brittan has recently associated with him Mr. L. D. Armstrong, of Detroit, Michigan; the firm of Brittan & Co. is located at No. 160 South Clark street, where the conductor may be seen and its principle of operation explained.

CONFESSED.—On Tuesday last we recorded the arrest of a hotel thief, named George Burns, who was caught in the act of stealing clothing from the Revere House. Since his confinement he has expressed a willingness to confess that he was guilty of other thefts, and show their place of concealment. He was taken to a house on North Clark street, where he handed over three coats and a silk umbrella which he had feloniously taken. The property is at the Central Police Station for identification.

The Train Boys.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

In yesterday morning's paper you state that you have been informed that the train boys on the Galena Road are charging ten cents each for the TRIBUNE. If they do so it has been done in disobedience of our instructions, and unknown to us. They are charged only five cents per copy for the papers, and if they charge more they impose on the purchaser. We would ask for the name of any boy who has done or may do so, that we may discharge him instanter from our employ.

BAMFORD & BALDWIN.

A Card.

The *Staats Zeitung* thought fit to publish an article, by which it insinuated that I had abandoned my position on the Presidential question, because I took part in the meeting in favor of Mr. I. N. Arnold. As my correction of the above mentioned insinuation did not find the proper interpretation on the part of the *Staats Zeitung*, I once for all wish to have understood—that, whatever my choice may be for President, I am in favor of the candidacy of Mr. I. N. Arnold for Congress, being convinced that he was an able and faithful Representative, and that I shall work for his re-election.

LOUIS RICHBERG.

Court Record.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—*Before Davis and Drummond, J. Common Law.*

379. City of Chicago vs Robbins. Verdict for plaintiff. Defendant moves for a new trial.

446. McCall vs Kerfoot et al. Judgment for plaintiff by default.

444. Niblo vs Rice et al. Judgment for plaintiff. *Chancery.*

589. Shelton et al vs Ring et al. Leave to J. D. Tittsworth to file a cross bill.

340. Freeland et al vs Bross et al. Durney discharged from a rule entered against him.

—. Petition of Chas. E. Davis for a writ of *habeas corpus*. Further hearing postponed.

Rags—Shirts—Drawers.

The following telegram has just been received at the Sanitary Commission Rooms from Dr. Newberry, General Secretary of the Western Department U. S. Sanitary Commission:

JULY 21ST, 1864.

E. B McCagg, President Sanitary Commission:

Very urgent demand for rags for gangrene hospital. One thousand pounds per week indispensable. Help us all you can.

J. S. NEWBERRY.

Wounded men in Southern hospitals are now suffering for the want of rags to dress wounds, and shirts and drawers for necessary changes. Will not the women of Chicago and the Northwest arouse themselves at this imperative official call, and send on every spare rag for the wounded men? Will not every woman hold herself responsible for making, *forthwith*, one shirt or pair of drawers, for the same object? Must wounds fester and wounded men become loathsome for want of the prompt and humane action of the women of the Northwest? The sewing rooms of the Northwestern Commission are already for makers, materials furnished and property cut, and sewing machines silent for want of operatives. Shall it be so longer? Let the works of the women of the Northwest answer, No!

LOCAL MATTERS.

Examination of Female Teachers.—There will be an examination of Female Teachers at the office of the Board of Education, No. 70 Lasalle street, on Thursday, July 28, commencing at 9 a. m.

Ministry at Large—Pic Nic at Winetka.—Those who desire to contribute to the fund of one of our most worthy public charities, and at the same time pass a day pleasantly, should not forget the Basket Excursion and Pic Nic, to be given for the benefit of the Ministry at Large, on the beautiful grounds at Elginvale on Tuesday next, the 26th inst. The Institution is one which has done a vast amount of good here in providing suitable homes for destitute children, and has not appealed to the public for aid in several years. The expenses have been borne by a few liberal individuals thus far, and now an opportunity is offered for a more general contribution to enable them to carry on their enterprise more successfully. Tickets 50 cents; can be had at the Jewelry Store of A. H. Miller, corner of Lake and Clark streets. Buy even if you don't go.

Dr. James, formerly of James' Hospital, Custom House street, New Orleans, La., (established in 1850,) is now permanently located in Chicago, at 86 Randolph street.

Dr. James' success in the treatment of syphilitic diseases in the United States is unparalleled; his reputation is well known, and in New Orleans and the South, where he has been practicing for fifteen years, he is pronounced by those having had occasion to require his services to have no superior. Dr. James' treatment is safe, effectual and radical. He uses no mercurial or other poisons, but remedies that are speedy and sure, leaving no evil effects behind.

The eminent and venerable Dr. D. Richardson, whom almost everybody knows in Texas and adjoining States, an old practitioner of Texas, and now editor and proprietor of the Galveston *News*, (Texas) says of Dr. James:

"We have known Dr. James, of Custom House street, New Orleans, personally, for a number of years, and during that time have been made acquainted with a number of persons who were afflicted with chronic diseases, which had baffled the skill of some of our most scientific physicians, but, through the skillful treatment of Dr. James, readily yielded, and were perfectly and permanently cured. We know Dr. James to be a scientific physician and an honorable man, and therefore recommend those requiring his aid to apply to him immediately, through letter or personally, for relief."—*Galveston (Texas) News, March 9th, 1861.*

Dr. James cures Spermatorrhea (Involuntary emissions) with unerring certainty. Impotence, the cause of spermatorrhea, or loss of semen. This debility Dr. James will obligate himself in every case to cure. Syphilis, the most horrible of poisons, the destroyer of thousands. The afflicted are earnestly advised to apply before it is too late, and thus save this most terrible and much-to-be-dreaded malady eradicated from the system. Dr. James will cure it for you, without hindrance from business or exposure.

Dr. James' office is at 86 Randolph street, up stairs, between State and Dearborn streets. Consultations inviolable. jy23-d451-1t

The Best Tonic in the World.

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Not bitter and unpleasant to the taste, but the most palatable ever offered. Particularly to the Southern market.

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GEO. C. HUBBEL & Co., Proprietors, New York.

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Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Telegraph Institute.—The largest institution of the kind in the world! Thirty-five telegraph instruments in constant use. Address BRYANT & STRATTON, Chicago, Ill. jy2-m548-1m daw

Metropolitan Hall to Rent.—This Hall is to rent for all the purposes for which such halls are ordinarily used. Terms moderate. Applications can be made at the office, adjoining the entrance to the Hall.

Commercial Postscript.

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Thursday, July 21, 1864.

FLOUR—The news from New York made the market more unsettled, and buyers withdrew altogether. Superfine was offered at $9, and Extra at $9.15@9 25.

GRAIN—Wheat a dull market. Red is held at $1.90@1.90, and White at $2 10@2.15, but buyers did not offer over $2. Corn in good demand for shelled, which was held at $1.38; the stock here is light. Ear at $1 05@1.10. Oats a dull market, at 79@80c in bulk. Rye in light demand; offered at $1 50.

GROCERIES—Market firm; Coffee is held at 5?@?c. New Orleans Sugar 24@27c; Cuba 23@24c; Refined 33@33c.

PROVISIONS—The news from New York brought the market to a stand; 200 tierces lard sold at 19c, and 10,000 lbs of bulk sides sold at 15c; nothing transpired in bacon.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Thursday Evening, July 21.

TOBACCO—The break embracing 263 hhds, of which 2?? hhds were sold. Prices unchanged. Sales lugs at $8 @$10.00; common shipping leaf at $15@19; medium do at $19@24; good do at $24@34; common and medium manufacturing do at $25@33; good do at $4?@50; fine do at $10?@175.

FLOUR—Sales of 100 brls XX at $11 40; 100 do country XX at $10.50; 100 do low XX at $10.10; 132 do X at $9.50; 200 do fancy at $9.12½@9 25.

GRAIN—Wheat—Prices drooped. Sales 1160 sacks choice to strictly choice, at $2.20@2.23; 383 do, good to prime, $2.15@2.10; 390 do fair at $1.90. Corn higher. Sales 103 sacks choice white at $2.5; do yellow at $1.78. Oats inactive for want of supply. Sales 380 sacks at 90c; 100 do at 94c.

WHISKY—Little advance. Sales of 450 brls in lot at 7?c; 100 do at 7??c; 20 do at 7?c.

GROCERIES—Quiet and rather weak; holders more willing to sell. Coffee at 50@56c. Sugar at 24@30c. Molasses at $1.15c.

PROVISIONS—Bacon—Sales of 25,000 pounds country clear sides packed at 19½c; 3,500 pieces plain country hams, loose, at 12c ? lb.

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, July 21.

COMMISSIONS AND THE TAX.—The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the Chamber of Commerce to-day:

WHEREAS, By the new United States Internal Revenue laws all sales on commission after July 1st are subject to the U. S. tax of ½ of 1 per cent, said tax to be paid by the seller; Therefore

Resolved, By the members of this board, that said tax be esteemed a legitimate and proper charge against the parties for whose account property is sold, and shall be charged in all account of sales accordingly.

FLOUR—Little more inquiry. Sales 120 brls Arcade at $12.50; 200 brls good country X at $9.25.

GRAIN—Wheat declined 4@5c, and inactive. Sales this morning 9,000 bu No. 1 at $2.26@2.25½@2.22@2.2?; on 'Change 1,000 bu No. 1 at $2 18 and 4,000 at $2.18½. Oats heavy. Sales 500 bu in store at 77c; 9,000 do at 78c. Corn weak. No material change.

LATER—There was a rapid change in the wheat market this afternoon and evening. Sales about 15,000 bu No. 1 spring at $2.18½@2.19. Market closing at inside figures.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Thursday Evening, July 21.

COTTON—Without material change. Sales at $1.55@1.62 for middling uplands.

FLOUR—State and western heavy and 25c lower. Sales at $10.25@10.30 for extra state; $10.50@11.00 for extra round hoop Ohio, and $11.?0@13 for trade brands; market closing quiet. Included in the sales are 2,000 brls extra state for last half and sellers option at $10 00, and 1,500 brls do for the first fifteen days in September.

WHISKY—Without decided change. Sales at $1.74@1.75 for state, and $1.75@1.76 for western, chiefly at inside quotation for western.

GRAIN—Wheat heavy and 5@6c lower. Sales at $2.?0@2.?? for Chicago spring; $2.?0@2.40 for Milwaukee club; $2.?0@2.?? for winter red western. Corn a shade lower. Sales 40,000 bu at $1.?? for new mixed western. Oats ?@?c lower, with sales at ??c @ ?? for western.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet. Rio in bond, 38c. Sugar quiet. Cuba, 23@24c. Molasses dull; New Orleans, $1.15.

PETROLEUM—Heavy. Refined in bond, 8?@??c; crude quoted at ??@??c, and refined free at ??@??c.

WOOL—Dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork somewhat irregular and decidedly lower, with a fair demand, at $38 50 for mess; [illegible] Beef dull and heavy. Cut meats quiet. Lard lower, with a moderate demand, at 19@19½c; also 500 brls prime lard for August, buyer's option, at 20c. Butter scarcely so firm, but without change.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Thursday July 21.

MONEY—Steady at 7 ? cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE—Quiet for currency.

GOLD—Unsettled and lower, opening at 2??, declining to 25?, advancing to 2??, and closing at 25?.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—Irregular and unsettled. U. S. 6s '81, coupons 1??@??; 7.30 coupons 1??@??.

STOCKS—Dull; U. S. 1 year certif. ??; Mo. 6s, ?; C. & R. I. ???; N. Y. C. ???; Erie ???; Hudson ???; Reading ???; M. C. ???; M. S. ??; Terre Haute ???; Ill. C. scrip. ???; Pitts. ???; N. W. ???; do pfd ??; H. I. ???.

MINING STOCKS.—Prices of mining stocks bid in Boston to-day: Central, ?; Copper Falls, ??; Quincy, ??; Huron, ?; Isle Royale, ??; Minn. ??; Pewabic, ??; Rockland, ??.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, Thursday Evening, July 21.

FLOUR—Dull. Winter extra $11.50, double extra $12.50@13.25.

GRAIN—Wheat dull. No 2 at $1.95@1.97½, and No 1 at $2.05 for Ohio. Oats dull and lower, at 80c.

WHISKY—Sales at $1.72.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Firm but dull; wheat 18c, corn 17c to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—??,000 brls flour, 69,456 bu wheat, ?? bu corn, ?? bu oats.

CANAL EXPORTS—1,500 brls flour, 8,?00 bu wheat, 11?,?00 bu corn, 24,?00 bu oats.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday Evening, July 21.

FLOUR—Dull; sales of superfine at $9.00@9.50, and extra at $9.75@10.50.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; white $2.75@2.78. Corn dull; sales of 1,?00 bu at $1.70 in store, 1,?00 bu afloat at $1.72. Oats quiet.

WHISKY—Firm, at $1.?5@1.80.

PETROLEUM—Inactive. No sales.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Thursday, July 21, 1864.

UP—Props. Badger, Idaho, barks Darley, Gaffe, brig Castalia.

DOWN—Barks Belle, Buffalo, Lion, Dacota, brigs Mechanic, Stancart, Treaty, America, schrs Jennie, Summit, Yankee, Autocrat, Leaf, Muskingum, Case, States. Wind N. E.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BRIDGEPORT, Thursday, July 21—1 P. M.

CLEARED—John Carter, Joliet, 31,022 ft. lumber, 10,000 shingles.

ARRIVED—Advance, Athens, 60 yds marble stone; J P Chapin, La Salle, 3,791 bu oats, 319 brls flour, 380 bu wheat; Senator, Lasalle, 1,0?0 bu coal; A. Leach, Lasalle, 4,367 bu corn; Commodore Perry, Lasalle, 2,400 bu corn; Cayuga, Lockport, 4,700 bu oats, 3,800 bu wheat; Peter and Paul, Ottawa, 3,900 bu corn; J. Harrington, Marseilles, 3,216 bu corn; S. P. Gale, Athens, 65 yds dimension stone; Buck Eye, Lasalle, 38 tons coal; Concord, Morris, 4,900 bu corn, 26 bu barley, 36 bu rye; J. D. Harmon, Lasalle, 1,630 bu corn; H. Hamlin, Ottawa, 3,9?0 bu corn; Albatross, Lasalle, 105 tons coal; S. A. Douglas, Desplaines, 40 cords wood, Iron Clad, Lasalle, 3,300 bu corn from Utica.

BRIDGEPORT, July 21—10:30 P. M.

CLEARED—Caroline, Lasalle, 70,500 ft lumber; Glasgow, Ottawa, 73,?00 ft lumber, 9,600 lath; Montana, Lockport, 16,3?0 lbs headings; Advance, Athens; Resolute, do; Ajax, Willow Springs, 27,384 ft. lumber, 13,0?0 bu oats; Cayuga, Lockport, 8,612 ft lumber, 20,000 shingles; Concord, Morris, 7,000 ft lumber, 9,6?0 lath; A. G. Loomis, athens; Kennebec, Ottawa, 11,000 ft lumber, 16,950 lath; Oak Leaf, Joliet, 66,274 ft lumber, 9,?00 lath.

ARRIVED—Scipio, Ottawa, 3 600 bu oats, 2,5?0 bu corn, 11,562 lbs hams, 32,000 lbs starch; Drill, Morris, 153 tons coal; Financier, Lasalle, 6,000 bu corn; W. S. Gurnee, Athens, 60 yds rubble stone; Chatman, Ottawa, 3,600 bu corn.

Railroad Time Table.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT COR. WEST WATER AND KINZIE STS.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail Passenger	*10:00 a.m.	*3:15 a.m.
Evening Express	*5:00 p.m.	*11:?? a.m.
Night Express	*9:00 p.m.	*6:?? a.m.

GALENA DIVISION C. & N. W. RAILWAY—DEPOT NORTH WELLS STREET.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Fulton Passenger	9:?5 a.m.	8:?0 a.m.
Fulton Passenger	9:15 p.m.	1:?? p.m.
Freeport Passenger	9:?0 a.m.	2:?5 p.m.
Freeport Passenger	10:00 p.m.	3:?? a.m.
Rockford Passenger	4:00 p.m.	11:10 a.m.
Geneva Passenger	6:30 p.m.	8:?? a.m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Detroit Express	*6:?0 a.m.	*?:?? a.m.
Detroit Express	*6:00 p.m.	*?:?? a.m.
Detroit Express	*10:00 p.m.	*?:?? p.m.
(Trains for Cincinnati and Louisville.)		
Morning Express	*6:00 a.m.	*?:15 p.m.
Night Express	*6:00 p.m.	*?:?5 a.m.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DEPOT CORNER VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN STREETS.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express	*6:?0 a.m.	*?:15 p.m.
Evening Express	*6:00 p.m.	*10:?0 p.m.
Night Express	*10:00 p.m.	*?:?? a.m.
DETROIT TRAINS.		
Express, via Adrian	*6:?0 a.m.	*?:?5 a.m.
Night Express, via Adrian	*6:00 p.m.	*10:?0 p.m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail and Accommodation	*4:?0 a.m.	*?:?0 p.m.
Day Express	*6:?0 a.m.	*?:15 p.m.
Mail Express	*8:?0 a.m.	*?:?0 p.m.
Night Express	*10:?0 p.m.	*?:?? a.m.
Cin. & Louisville Express	*6:?0 p.m.	*?:?? a.m.
(Connecting with Pennsylvania Central R. R.)		
Leave Pittsburg	2:00 a.m.	4:?5 p.m. / 2:45 a.m.
" Harrisb'g	1:?5 p.m.	2:45 a.m. / 2:?? p.m.
Arrive Philadel.	5:?0 p.m.	6:?0 a.m. / 10:10 a.m.
N. York, via Allenton		1:?0 p.m.
N. York, via Philadel.	10:05 p.m.	12:05 m. / 3:?3 p.m.
Baltimore	6:40 p.m.	7:00 a.m. / 11:?? a.m.
Wash'ton	10:?0 p.m.	10:00 a.m. / ?:?? p.m.

CINCINNATI AIR LINE.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express	6:?0 a.m.	8:15 p.m.
Night Express	9:40 p.m.	6:10 a.m.
(For Indianapolis and Louisville.)		
Day Express	6:?0 a.m.	8:15 p.m.
Night Express	9:40 p.m.	6:15 p.m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Passenger	*?:?0 a.m.	*?:?0 p.m.
Night Passenger	*9:?0 p.m.	*6:?0 a.m.
Kankakee Acc'n	*5:15 p.m.	*9:?? a.m.
Hyde Park Train	*6:?0 a.m.	*7:45 a.m.
"	*12:00 m.	*1:?? p.m.
"	*4:00 p.m.	*5:?? p.m.
"	*6:15 p.m.	*7:?0 p.m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express	9:?0 a.m.	9:?5 p.m.
Night Express	11:?0 p.m.	6:?0 a.m.
Mendota Accommodat'n	4:?5 p.m.	9:?5 a.m.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Express Mail	9:?0 a.m.	?:?0 p.m.
Night Express	9:?0 p.m.	6:?0 a.m.
Joliet Accommodation	4:45 p.m.	9:?0 a.m.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express and Mail	9:45 a.m.	4:?0 p.m.
Night Express	11:?0 p.m.	6:?5 a.m.
Joliet Accommodation	4:?0 p.m.	9:?0 a.m.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY.

	Depart.	Arrive.
St. Paul Express	9:?0 a.m.	8:15 p.m.
Night Express	9:?0 p.m.	5:?0 a.m.
Waukegan Accommodation	5:?0 p.m.	8:?0 a.m.
Evanston Special	2:?0 p.m.	1:?0 p.m.

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted.

MARRIED.

In this city, July 20th, 1864, by Rev. Wm. B. Wright, Mr. ALBERT D. FIELDS, of Detroit, and Miss CARRIE B. BELL, of Chicago.

Red Jacket Bitters.

These Bitters are prepared in pure Bourbon Whisky, from a combination of over twenty different kinds of roots, barks and herbs, which act in perfect concert one with the other, prepared from the original formula given by the great chief, Red Jacket, to Dr. Chapin, who used them successfully in his practice for many years, and by their use gained so great a popularity in the treatment and cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Constipation, Fever and Ague and Bilious Fever and Ague, and all diseases arising from torpid liver and indigestion. Persons suffering from either of these loathsome diseases will find a sure cure by the use of these Bitters, which are perfectly pure and free from all those drugs and poisons usually put up in such preparations and palmed off on an unsuspecting public. A single trial will convince the most skeptical that in the RED JACKET there is virtue which no other Bitters possess.

They strengthen and invigorate the system.
They are unequaled for general debility.
They are a sure cure for dyspepsia.
They give a good and healthy appetite.
They assist digestion.
They are the best stimulant in existence.
They are a preventive of Fever and Ague.
They relieve constipation.
They cure nervous headache.
They are perfectly pure and palatable.

The Red Jacket Bitters are sold in quart bottles by all druggists and dealers throughout the country. Call for Red Jacket and take no other. Circulars to the trade supplied on application to

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21 River Street, Chicago.
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Amusements.

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM.

COL. J. H. WOOD & CO....Proprietors and Managers. A. D. BRADLEY....Director of Amusements.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 22d, Benefit of Mrs. C. Stoneall—Two Pieces. The great and successful drama of THE DRUNKARD; or, The Fallen Saved.

Edward Middleton....Mr. Frank Aiken
Bill Dowton....John Dillon
Mary Wilson....Mrs. L. B. Perrin
Miss Spindle....Mrs. Stoneall

GRAND DANCE....JENNIE HIGHT.

To be followed by the amusing comedy of MARRIED LIFE—Coddle, Mr. Bradley; Mrs. Henry Dove, Mrs. Stoneall.

The great Drama of THE DUKE'S MOTTO will soon be produced.

WANTED—12 young ladies for the Corps de Ballet.

NOW ON EXHIBITION PILATE'S COURT; or, The Trial of Christ. Consisting of twenty life-sized figures in wax, from Madam Tussaud's great Gallery, London.

PRICES—Admission to Museum and Lecture Room, 25 cents. Children under 12 years, 15 cents. Dress Circle and Parquet, 25 cents extra. Private Boxes, $3 and $5. No extra charge for reserved seats. Box book open from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Doors of Lecture Room open at 7¼ o'clock. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Engagement of the sterling Comedian, from the Boston Museum, MR. WM. WARREN, Universally acknowledged the first Comedian of America, who will appear during his engagement in a series of brilliant Comedies and Comic Dramas, supported by the best stock company in the West.

Friday—BENEFIT OF MR. WILLIAM WARREN. BREACH OF PROMISE. Dance....M'lle Augusta. GRIMSHAW, BAGSHAW AND BRADSHAW. Dance....M'lle Augusta. BOX AND COX.

Saturday Afternoon—Grand Matinee. THE SILVER SPOON. Jefferson S. Batkins....Mr. WM. WARREN. Grand Dance....M'lle Augusta.

Saturday Evening—PAUL PRY. Dance, M'lle Augusta. GRIMSHAW, BAGSHAW and BRADSHAW.

VARIETY THEATRE, 115 and 117 Dearborn street. C. M. CHADWICK & CO., Proprietors and Managers. T. L. FITCH, Acting and Stage Manager.

Engagement of MR. TOM VANCE. The great Comic Vocalist and Pantomimist. Engagement of MR. LEW SIMMONS, The celebrated Banjoist and Ethiopian Comedian. MISS ANNIE AND WARREN BOSDWELL, MISS EMMA AND EDITH WHITING, MISS HATTIE [illegible], MR. PETE LEE.

Doors open at 7¾. Performance commences at 8¼. SCALE OF PRICES—Parquette, 25 cts; Dress Circle, 35 cts; Private Boxes, $5.00. Single seats in Boxes, 50 cents.

Excursions.

A GRAND PIC-NIC TO BE GIVEN BY THE CHICAGO COOPERS' ASSOCIATION NO. 1, At Shram's Grove, on Clybourne avenue, JULY 24th, 1864.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS—J. Santa, J. G. Smith, Abel Bery, E. Leonard, T. Hassey. We solicit all other Cooper Associations of Chicago and all friends, to join with us at the Pic-Nic. Refreshments to be furnished on the grounds. Music by Vaas & Dean's Light Guard Band. Marshal of the Day, J. Santa; Assistant Marshal, T. Hassey. jy21-n380-3t-4tbp

1864. GRAND 1864.
PLEASURE EXCURSIONS TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

The Splendid Side Wheel Steamers PLANET and MICHIGAN

Will make regular and reliable trips during the season, leaving Dows's Dock, first east of Rush street bridge, as follows, at 7 P. M.

PLANET, CAPT. BEN. WILKINS.		MICHIGAN, CAPT. GEORGE DAVIS.	
Tuesday	July 5	Friday	July 1
Monday	July 18	Friday	July 15
Friday	July 29	Monday	Aug. 1
Wednesday	Aug. 10	Tuesday	Aug. 1?
Monday	Aug. 22	Friday	Aug. 2?
Thursday	Sept. 1	Wednesday	Sept. 7
Tuesday	Sept. 13	Monday	Sept. 19
Saturday	Sept. 24	Tuesday	Sept. ??
Friday	Oct. 7	Friday	Oct. 7
Thursday	Oct. 20	Friday	Oct. 21
Thursday	Nov. 3		

To those seeking health and pleasure the trip to Lake Superior exceeds that of all others, comprising a distance of some 2,000 miles, in which time the boats make landings at thirty four different points of interest. A good Band of Music will accompany the boat. For further information apply to A. E. GOODRICH, Chicago. H. S. DAVIS, Milwaukee. jy8-m644-3m-4tbp

Auction Sales.

STAPLE DRY GOODS, PRINTS, DeLaines, Cloths, Cassimeres, Fancy Goods, &c., AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY, July 26th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms in Portland Block, 103, 105 and 107 Dearborn street. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs. jy22-n452-3t

UNCLAIMED FREIGHT OF the Michigan Central Railroad Company AT AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 27th, at 9½ O'CLOCK, at the Freight Depot M. C. R. R. Co. For particulars see posters. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs. jy22-n179-6t

UNCLAIMED FREIGHT OF the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company AT AUCTION. On FRIDAY, July 29th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, 103, 105 and 107 Dearborn street. For particulars see posters. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn st. Fine Embroideries and Laces, Dress Silks, Parasols, Fans, Mitts, Dress and Carriage Trimmings, Fringes, Gimps, Girdles and Buttons, Velvet, Dimity, Ribbons, Shaw's Linen, Cambric, Cotton, Hose, Gents' Linen Collars, &c., &c., AT AUCTION. On FRIDAY, July 22, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 44 and 46 Dearborn street, being the balance of a retail stock of goods to close business. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Brussels Carpets, &c., AT AUCTION. On FRIDAY, July 22d, at 9½ o'clock A. M. At Dwelling House No. 38 Pries Place, between Van Buren and Jackson-sts., near Halsted st. W. D. The entire furniture of a family relinquishing housekeeping, consisting of Parlor Suits in Mahogany, Brussels Carpets, Tables, Bedsteads, Bedding, Mirrors, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c. Also, 15 cords of Wood. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn-st. SUPERIOR NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, PICTURES, BOOKS, CIGARS, PLATED WARE, &c., AT AUCTION. On FRIDAY, July 22d, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our salesrooms, a general assortment of well kept Household Furniture, Brussels Carpets, Stoves, Crockery, Oval French Plate Mirror, Paintings, Engravings, and Standard Books. Also—8,000 Cigars. Also—Silver Plated Ware, best quality—fine Castors, with Cut Bottles, Ice Pitchers, Ice Urn, Tea and Coffee Pots, Water-sets, three pieces, Tea Sets, Goblets, Mugs, Ivory Handled Plated Knives, Spoons, Forks, &c. Also—Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Walter Pitchers, Call Bells, &c. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers. jy17-n195-6t

SALE OF UNCLAIMED FREIGHT.—Notice is hereby given, in accordance with the statutes of the State of Illinois in such cases made and provided, that on the 29th day of July, A. D. 1864, will be sold at the Auction Rooms of Wm. A. Butters & Co., 103, 105 and 107 Dearborn street, in the City of Chicago, the following freight which has remained unclaimed in the freight office of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, and the legal charges thereon unpaid for the space of six months after its arrival at the points at which the same was directed.

H. C. WICKER, Gen'l Freight Ag't, Chicago and Alton Railroad Co.

Chicago, June 27, 1864.

DESCRIPTION OF FREIGHT AND MARKS:—A. H Burnham, 1 cases machinery; E. W. Blithorpe, 1 box; J. Hoffman, 1 grind stone; D. Lewis, 1 barrel; H. S. Bolton, 1 box; John Brown, 1 wagon; J. B. Bouse, 1 fan mill; R. Jones, 1 box; A. A. Smith, 1 P. A. machinery. [illegible] Taylor, 1 barrel; J. Quimby, 1 box; [illegible] 1 box; [illegible]

ALSO—On account of the freight department M. C. R. R. one box, marked F. & H. Dinserman, Albany, N. Y., and Benjamin Cobbern Chicago; also, four boxes, no mark. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. jy21-n305-6t-1tawr 4tbp

LARGE SALE OF BLOODED STOCK.

Having associated with me in business my sons, (William and Charles S. Brown,) I will sell at public auction, at my residence, Grove Park, in Island Grove, Sangamon County, Illinois, three miles west of Berlin, on the road leading from Springfield to Jacksonville, on Wednesday and Thursday, August 24th and 25th, 1864—(sale to commence at 10 o'clock,) Thirty or Forty Superior Short-horn Cattle, consisting of Cows, Heifers and Young Bulls; also Southdown Sheep and Berkshire Hogs, from the importation of the Illinois Importing Association of 1857; also a number of valuable Blood Mares, Colts and Fillies, Of trotting stock. Catalogues of stock will be issued in due time. Persons desirous of obtaining them can do so by addressing me at Berlin, Illinois. JAS. N. BROWN. jy12-n608-10t-w,t&w-4tbp

To Rent.

TO RENT—A rare chance. A Store to let and fixtures for sale—suitable for any business. 141 South Clark-st. jy21-n460-3t

TO RENT—House containing 7 rooms, and furniture for sale. Possession given immediately. Inquire of M. L. PEARCE, 179 State street, or on the premises, second house South of 24th street, on Prairie avenue. jy21-n489-1w

TO RENT—Chambers in Cobb's New Block, corner of Lake street and Michigan avenue. Will be let by the day or longer if desired. Apply to E. & S. WHITTEMORE, 2 Michigan avenue. jy21-n396-3t

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—To Printers. One Northrup Cylinder, bed 23x33 inches, new and in perfect order, with extra fountain, suitable for all kinds of Job Work. One No. 2 Ruggles' Combination Engine, new. One No. 2 Ruggles' Diamond Rotary Card Press, best style; One Ruggles Card Cutter, cuts 28 inches, as good as new. Apply to GAO. GEE. RABOUT, Printer, 12 Clark street, Chicago, Ill. jy22-n464-1t

FOR SALE—Steam Engines. One portable, 12-horse power; one stationary, 20 horse power—in first class running order. J. F. [illegible] ARDS, 33 Washington street. jy22-n513-3t

FOR SALE—A Single Top Buggy, built in Ohio, and has been used six months. Also, one light two-seated Buggy, top on the back seat, shifting seats, pole and shafts; was built in Troy, N. Y., and has been used eight months. Also, one second-hand Saddle and Bridle. Can be seen at the stable of R. C. Allen & Son, Court Place between Wells and Lasalle streets. jy22-n501-1t

FOR SALE—Saloon and Restaurant, in the most central location in the city, newly fitted up and doing an excellent first-class business. This is a rare chance. The best of reasons given for selling. Address P. O. Box 83, Chicago, Ill. jy22-n464-3t

FOR SALE—A new Yacht, 30 feet keel, 8 feet beam, 3 feet hold. A fine sailing model, schooner rigged. The hull, without rigging, can be seen north of the foot of Twelfth street, between the railroad and outer breakwater. Apply at 355 South Clinton street, or address P. O. Box 1281. jy21-n386-1w

FOR SALE—A Bakery and fixtures, now doing a good business. Everything nearly new. Reason for selling, sickness. For particulars, inquire at 55 North Clark street, over Grocer Chicago. jy21-n487-3t

FOR SALE—Notice to Lumbermen. A rare chance is offered to any parties desirous of going into the lumber trade. The undersigned will sell his mill property, pine lands located on Muskegon Lake and River, and vessel property, as follows, to-wit:

A NEW Steam Saw Mill, in perfect running order, capable of cutting easily from ten (10) to fifteen (15) millions feet per annum—with "gang" saws, circular and upright saws, lath and shingle mills, with ample docks and a boom holding three (3) millions of feet of logs, a large boarding house, barn, shops and tenement houses, and upwards of 200 acres of lands adjoining, beautifully located on the west end of Lake Muskegon, in the State of Michigan. Also the two-third part, one half of the Schooner Oden. Also, if desired, eleven to twelve thousand acres of choice Pine lands, located with great care on the Muskegon River, averaging less than one and a half miles from the river. All of which will be sold cheap, one-half cash in hand, and deferred payments may run on long time at seven (7) per cent interest, or the subscriber will sell a partnership interest to a practical lumberman of means and good business reputation. Address care of Post Office Drawer 6315, Chicago, or the property may be seen at any time by a few hours ride on the Propellers G. J. Truesdell or Ottawa, which make semi-weekly trips to Muskegon from Chicago during the season of navigation. S. N. WILCOX. jy16-n311-2w

FOR SALE—A Newspaper Office doing a good business in a flourishing city in Northern Illinois. Reason for selling—Proprietor in the army. Politics—Republican. For further particulars address C. H. SCRIVEN, 13 Dearborn street, Chicago. jy21-n361-6t

FOR SALE—The Lease and Fixtures of one of the best saloons on the North Side, now doing a good business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address Box 4139 Chicago Post Office. Direct "S. C." jy20-n341-3t

FOR SALE—Near Calumet, Ind., one Steam Sawmill, all in good running order, with two boilers 20 inch by 18 feet long; engine 12 inch bore by 30 inch stroke, with one upright. Heading; lath and shingle saws, all in good running order. Will also sell 240 acres of Timbered land with the mill. For further particulars address H. C. SMITH, Calumet, Ind., or J. RICHMAN, [illegible] Mills, State street, Chicago. jy20-n339-15t

FOR SALE—A new frame house with store 20x50, with four years lease of ground, No 149 West Lake street, between Union and Desplaines streets, can be bought cheap. For further particulars inquire at the place. jy20-n340-1w

FOR SALE—The lease and furniture of a first class boarding house, doing a good business, with from forty to fifty boarders in a central location. A four-story brick house with thirty five rooms. Rent $1,000 per year—situated 265 South Clark street. Reasons for selling—sickness of the proprietor. Address Post Office Box 2739. jy19 n341-6t

FOR SALE—At a great bargain, one half of the best built water mill in Indiana, three miles from Lafayette, on a never failing stream. Five run of French burr stone—cost $16,000—and 150 acres of land, 50 acres under cultivation, balance in good timber. Land worth the price asked for the whole—to be sold for $8,000. Terms easy. Inquire of E. TEO [illegible] Bloomington, Illinois. jy19-n356-1t

FOR SALE—50,000 pounds City Cured Hams canvassed or loose, at 223 East Madison street, Chicago, Ill. jy19-n272-4t

FOR SALE—Ship Elevator Machinery, nearly new, made by Walker, Brownson & Co., Elevator, three drums 4 ft diameter, 16 inch face, and 14 inch cups, with shafting, pulleys and scales, &c., &c., all in good order. JOHN T. NOYES, Mill Furnishing House, 21 Market street. jy17-n117-lw

FOR SALE—Cheap, two second hand boilers, in good repair, 24 feet long, 36 in diameter, two 15 inch flues, with fire front and grates complete. Price $300 each. Apply to HORACE REED, 37 North Canal street, Chicago. jy12-n358-7t

FOR SALE—A span of genteel family Horses, perfectly broke and gentle to harness and saddle, six and seven years old, and very well matched. Must be sold within ten days, as the owner is obliged to go East. Inquire at 60 Wells-st. jy16-n167-lw

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—Four new houses on Warren street, near Union Park—one at $4,000, and three at $5,000 each; all desirable residences, and in one of the finest neighborhoods in the city. Also, lot 100 feet front. Some fine residences on Wabash avenue, from $6,000 to $30,000. Residences and business lots, unimproved, in all parts of the city. Improved property on State and Clark streets will be sold at a bargain. J. L. LEE, 66 Clark street. jy23-n583 1t

FOR SALE Or to Lease, a number of Lots in the South Branch Addition to Chicago. Real Estate sold on commission. Dwellings, stores and offices rented, rents collected, taxes paid, &c., for non-residents and others. Apply to W. E. TAYLOR, Real Estate Agent, 231 West Randolph-st, or address West Branch P. O. Box 878, Chicago, Ill. jy22 n45 1t

FOR SALE—Farms! Farms! Farms!—I have still on hand the best lot of improved farms ever offered for sale in the Chicago market. Many are depot and village farms, all fixed up. Prices range from $15, $20, $25, $35 and $45 per acre. E. B. CUMMINGS, Room No. 10, 132 Clark-st. jy22-n303-2t

FOR SALE—700 feet front on Michigan avenue, near Twelfth street, in lots of 1 feet each; one fourth cash, balance in one, two and three years—interest, six per cent. Also, 45 feet on State street, same terms. Apply to THOS. FREEMAN, 124 Randolph street, No. 6. jy22-n45-4t

FOR SALE—A nice new two story Frame House—of 11 rooms—and lot 40 by 132 on Park avenue, near Union Park. Lot on Fine street, between Cass and Indiana, (North Side,) 40 by 100 feet. Lot on Ohio street, between Dearborn and Wolcott, 40 by 100 feet. SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, No. 4 Metropolitan Block. jy22-n393-2t

FOR SALE—Brick Store on Water street, and fifty feet and two dwelling houses on Van Buren street, near State. J. W. WAUGHOP, 63 Clark street, up stairs. jy21-n453-3t

FOR SALE—First class residences. On Wabash avenue, near Hubbard Court, brick house, lot 40x170 ft. $21,000; on Wabash avenue, near Peck Court, frame house, lot 40x120, $10,000; on Huron street, North Division, near Cass street, brick house, lot 25x100, $14,000; on Wabash avenue, lot 50x172; first class marble front house, $38,000; on Michigan avenue, lot 40x176, first class brick house, $13,000; on Indiana avenue, near Buena Vista, frame house, 25x100 ft, $7,000. J. J. AVERILL, Real Estate Office, No 7, Metropolitan Block. jy22-n308-1w

FOR SALE—A House and Lot on Park avenue, near Union Park. The house is a new two story frame, containing seven rooms finished in a superior manner, with all the modern improvements; lot 50 by 132 to an alley. Possession given immediately. Apply to J. W. POLLEY at Webster & Gage's, 33 Lake street. jy21-n363-3t

FOR SALE—Choice Residence Property. An excellent house and lot North West Side, an excellent lot, 100x174, North Side, corner Chicago avenue and Dearborn street.

JOHN M. HIGGINSON, Real Estate Broker, No. 7 Metropolitan Block. jy19-n324-6t

FOR SALE—Residence and Business Property for sale in THOS. B. BRYAN'S Real Estate Office.

South and North Clark street business property, on long time. Washington street property near the Court House. Michigan avenue brick house, with barn and all modern improvements, for $8,000. Also vacant lots. Marble front first class dwelling in North Division. An elegant residence in a good neighborhood. Dwelling east of State street for $2,500. Two good cottages, North Division, for $4,300. West Washington street, 25 feet facing south near the Park. Park avenue, one lot 50 feet for $30 per foot, near Lincoln.

Choice residence lots on all the avenues and in each Division. Farms and suburban homes on long credit and cheap. A large fund on hand for investment. jy17-n183-6t

FOR SALE—Choice Property. Two first-class Marble Front Stores on Lake-st. Two first-class Dwellings on Wabash avenue. A. J. AVERILL, Real Estate Office No. 7 Metropolitan Block. jy16-n144-1m

FOR SALE—Or Rent, a neat Cottage on the North Side. Price $1,500. Rent $25 per month. Also, two-story cottage at Evanston, cheap. Loan Agency and Real Estate Office of SHAW & BRADLEY, corner of Lake and Lasalle streets. jy8-n127-1m

Estrayed.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—From the Farm of John Thalheim, in Milton, Will Co., Ill., on last Monday, a Bay Horse, four years old, short, well set, in good condition, heavy mane and tail, white spot on right hind leg, a little sore on the right front leg, the left fore leg was lately marked from a fall. A liberal reward of Twenty-Five Dollars will be paid for her return to the above address.

STRAYED—July 16th, from the C. B. & Q. R. R barn, corner of Meagher and Union streets, one dark brown Mare, seven years old, about 15 hands high, with a good leather halter on. Whoever will return said Mare, or give information where she may be found, shall be suitably rewarded. F. L. REED, Agent. jy21-n472-3t

STRAYED—$10 Reward. Strayed from the premises, 307 Wabash avenue, a bright red cow, medium size, one horn broken off of the end. Whoever will return her at above number will receive above reward. jy19-n312-6t

Wanted.

WANTED—For a gentleman and wife, a neatly furnished Room with board in a strictly private family, full board for the lady, and partial for the gentleman. Any one having suitable accommodations at moderate rates can have a permanent boarder by addressing Box 3072, with references. jy22-n482-1t

WANTED—To rent a furnished house for three or four months, of from 7 to 9 rooms, for a family in a pleasant part of the city. Address JAMES F. SPRINGER, Room 5 [illegible]. jy22-n509-3t

WANTED—A Substitute, to whom a liberal bounty will be paid. Address Post Office Drawer 6254.

WANTED—A good Brass Finisher. To a good workman steady employment and the highest wages will be paid. Apply to H. D. McFARLANE, 36 Lasalle street.

WANTED—To purchase a small Improved Farm, within fifty or seventy miles of Chicago. Address, stating location and full particulars as to time of giving possession, &c., "FARM," Box 4181, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—By a small family a first-class cook, washer and ironer. None without good city references need apply. Address 169 Wabash avenue.

WANTED—A girl to go in the country who understands baking bread in an oven, and is a good pastry cook. To a good girl good wages will be paid. Apply to [illegible] the North Michigan street.

WANTED—A first-class House on the North or South Sides, by a family with no small children. Would board the owner if desired. Address immediately "MISS A. P." Post Office.

WANTED.—Clerks, Bookkeepers, Salesmen, Porters, Teamsters and Grocery Clerks, Bartenders, &c., wanting situations should apply to the Advertising Agency, 84 Dearborn street, Room No. 6. Services always open. We refer to first-class houses. FINLEY & CO.

WANTED—Parties desiring to engage as substitutes (will receive a large cash bounty), and those who may want substitutes, should apply at the Advertising Agency, 84 Dearborn street, Room 5. FINLEY & CO.

WANTED—A situation as Clerk in a grocery store, by an active young man. Also, a situation wanted in the grain business by a man of many years' experience. Best of references furnished. Address FINLEY & CO., Advertising Agency, 84 Dearborn street.

WANTED—Sure, never failing. [illegible] with all its skill, the secret [illegible] could fill, as those pictures made at [illegible] CO.'S new Photograph rooms, [illegible] de Visite $1.50 per dozen. Only [illegible] tographs.

WANTED—By a young man who has recently come to the city, a situation as first-class Book-Keeper. Would [illegible] at any respectable employment. Address [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—Local and Traveling Agents to sell an article at a profit of [illegible]. Forty-seven have been sold for one [illegible] in two weeks, at a profit of $120. Call at [illegible] Clark street, Room No. 14, or address [illegible] Office Drawer 6227, Chicago, Ill. P. S. Capital required from $15 to $100.

WANTED—One thousand loyal persons (Farmers preferred) to invest each in a business for their own townships, which may soon become a fortune. [illegible] Please call at 147 South Clark street, [illegible] Drawer 6105, with the twenty cents for particulars, [illegible] one party in the transaction of the business, [illegible] make $105 a year. Come and see at room [illegible] South Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED—Board for a gentleman and wife, convenient to Barnum's [illegible]. Address "J." Tribune office, stating location. jy22-n471-3t

WANTED—To rent a small house on the North Side, east of Clark street. Address, giving location, WHEELER, Box [illegible]. jy22 n471-3t

WANTED.—No humbug but religious truth. I will inform any gentleman how I made $30,000 in two years, and how they can make the same. All letters answered; business attractive, and no capital required. Send 25 cents for circulars and address to C. W. WHITE, P. O. Box 47, Terre Haute, Vigo County, Indiana.

WANTED—Bridge Carpenters at the yard on the North Branch. [illegible] AND, 34 South Water street.

WANTED—A Conductor on the Street Cars, for which $50 will be paid. Address "[illegible]" P. O. Box 397, Galesburg, Ill.

WANTED—To rent, a House with a capacity of from 10 to 20 rooms, per day, with all modern improvements. Address Box 54 [illegible].

WANTED—Immediately. Board wanted for three young men in a private family on the South side, [illegible]. Address "J. B. J.," Post Office Box [illegible].

WANTED—Four first class [illegible] to whom the highest wages [illegible]. Apply to G. REISSIG & CO., West Jackson street, [illegible] river.

WANTED.—We want an experienced Book-keeper. One acquainted with commission preferred. PARKER, CULTON & SPRAGUE.

WANTED.—A thorough book-keeper and accountant desires a situation. Refers to present employers. Address "W," P. O. Office Box 1273.

WANTED—A situation as shipping clerk in a forwarding house, railroad depot, by a man of several years experience. Apply by letter to "A. E.," Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—Two good [illegible] to move horses at my shop on [illegible] Good wages and steady employment given. THOMAS WALLACE, Blacksmith [illegible].

WANTED—A Partner, with $2,000, to engage in the Wholesale [illegible] Business in this city. Address, with name, "[illegible]" stating where an interview may be had.

WANTED—To Rent for a term of years, a Flouring Mill with good water power, and a capacity of about two hundred barrels per day. Address, stating location, terms, &c., Drawer 4,317, Chicago.

WANTED.—A lady with a capital of $500 or $1,000, wishes to engage in some respectable and paying business. Would prefer to purchase in which one [illegible] in this city or some large town. Address "BUSINESS," Box [illegible], Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.—A middle aged gentleman wishes to obtain the position of [illegible] lady, or widow [illegible]. Address JOHN J. JONES, [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Being a stranger [illegible] Gentleman, I am willing to pay [illegible] person procuring me a situation [illegible] Address "D. K. P." Post Office Box 1607, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—To Rent a comfortable and pleasantly located dwelling, with modern improvements, and to contain six or seven rooms. Any one having such a house to rent [illegible] Address drawer 6 [illegible] Chicago P. O.

WANTED—Teachers and Educational Correspondents in each State and Territory. [illegible] "American Educational [illegible]," 31 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—To Rent A medium size well furnished house, [illegible] Location north of [illegible]. Address P. O. Box 5,363, stating location [illegible].

WANTED—A School. An experienced Teacher—a graduate of Oxford—wishes a situation. Would prefer to have the [illegible] Address "Teacher," Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

WANTED—To Rent on August 10th, 1864, a Cottage of five or six rooms, in a respectable locality on the North or West Side, within twenty minutes walk from Clark street bridge, convenient to street cars. Address "X. Y. Z.," Tribune office.

WANTED—Copying by a reliable party. Writes a plain and rapid hand. No. 1 references. Work to be done at home. Will do chancery and manuscript copied at eighteen cents per page, legal pay. A years work required. Address, for one week Post Office Box 3307.

WANTED—To exchange a Hotel in a good railroad town in Indiana, for a residence in this city. Said Hotel is in good repair, doing a good business. Also to exchange [illegible] land adjoining the city of [illegible] for a residence [illegible] 43 Ohio street, North Side, or [illegible] O. Box 1290.

WANTED—A situation as Clerk or Book-keeper—by a [illegible] German; has had several years experience [illegible] to make himself useful; or any [illegible] good references given [illegible] Address J. AUSTIN, Box 1891, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—To employ every man out of business who has a [illegible] sum of money than by ordinary [illegible] [illegible] hundred to two thousand dollars, [illegible] at least five hundred per cent. Address [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A reliable man as partner, to act as treasurer and travel with a first-class Hall Entertainment. A good man with a few hundred dollars to invest in a legitimate business, can [illegible] permanently as clerked in a [illegible] concern. For particulars and interview address "ENTERTAINMENT," P. O. Drawer [illegible].

WANTED—A small furnished house on West Side, for which a reasonable rent will be paid. No family except [illegible] and wife. Would pay rent in advance [illegible] security for safety of furniture, &c. Address [illegible] Reference, Address P. O. Box [illegible] Station, [illegible], for three days.

WANTED—Good Canvassers to sell my new engraving entitled "[illegible] Furlough." Engraved by John Sartain, [illegible] of [illegible] things that began to sell like [illegible] Fortune Block [illegible] Room No. [illegible] Address to SAMUEL FIKE, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—To rent with the privilege of buying, a small Cottage of five or four rooms, with from ten to fifteen acres of land in a healthy location, [illegible] county, [illegible] address, stating location, terms [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—For the Government, in the Quartermaster's Department at St. Louis, 3,000 Laborers. [illegible] and rations. Also 1,000 Teamsters, [illegible] further information address [illegible] Office 123 South Water street, [illegible] BANCOCK, Government Agent.

WANTED—Carpenters and Laborers, to work on the Chicago Lake Tunnel [illegible] GOWEN, Contractors.

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED.—Agents wanted in every city and town to take charge of a light, pleasant, legitimate business, from which any man of ordinary energy, can easily realize $100 a month. A specimen "article" worth $1 with circular and terms to agents, will be promptly sent to any address on receipt of $1, and red stamp. THOSE NOT ACCEPTED PROMPTLY RETURNED. Address FYNE & CO., 28 Broadway, New York. jy22-n397-1t

WANTED—Employment. $75 a month. Agents wanted to sell Sewing Machines. We will give a commission on all machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages and all expenses paid. Address D. B. HERRINGTON & CO., Detroit, Mich. jy21-n335-1t

WANTED—Agents in every County, to sell by subscription a new and important work, from the pen of one of our ablest authors, on a subject of the greatest interest, treated in a manner which at the present time engage the profound attention and interest of thinking men throughout the loyal States. It will consist of one royal octavo vol. of [illegible] pages, and will sell at $3.50 per copy. To men of character and ability, who can appreciate a work far above ordinary merit, and who understand how to make known its merits to others, we are prepared to offer extra inducements for agents. Apply to C. F. VENT & CO., Publishers, 113 Dearborn street, Chicago, Illinois. jy-9-n451-1t

WANTED.—Agents wanted to sell the most valuable Invention of the age [illegible] Agents are making [illegible] Address M. DE GRAND, 28 Broadway, New York. jy21-n328-9t

WANTED—Agents in every county in the Northwest to sell C. B. Richardson's splendid Steel Military Portrait of LIEUT. GEN. U. S. GRANT—size 19x12. Mrs. U. S. Grant says this is the only picture that is correct that has been published. Sent by mail free on receipt of $1. For terms of the country, Agents should apply to E. B. LANDON, General Agent for the Northwest, 85 Lake street, Post Office Box 4422. jy17-n107-1w

WANTED—Agents for Schmucker's History of the Rebellion—(English and German.) Two volumes now ready, commencing its history to the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson. The engravings are by Sartain. This work is now sold well and favorably known to need comment. Also agents for the popular agency books, Chronicles of the Rebellion, by Dr. Scott, of Memphis. A humorous and highly interesting work, on which agents are now making from $10 to $20 per day. For circulars and full particulars call on or address C. F. VENT & CO., Publishers, 113 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. jy19-n21-6t

WANTED—Agents. Young ladies can earn hundreds of Briggs' Glass Marker the Pens, for marking all fabrics, without a preparation, even Bosoms or Toweling. They cannot spatter or corrode. Sample sent on receipt of 25 cents—Retail price [illegible]. E. B. LANDON, 85 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents. Exclusive territory given to sell Life, Speeches and Administration of President Lincoln, by Joseph H. Barrett. This book only sold by Agents cannot be had at any book store in the country. Sample sent on receipt of retail price—$1.50. Circular and terms sent by E. B. LANDON, General Agent, at Chicago, Ill., for the Northwest. jy21-n450-1t

WANTED—500 Agents to sell the New Book, THE TANNER BOY; OR, LIFE OF LIEUT GEN. U. S. GRANT. Disabled and wounded soldiers can sell hundreds of them. Sample book mailed free on receipt of $1.25, retail price of book. E. B. LANDON, wholesale agent, 85 Lake street, Chicago, Illinois. jy20-n37-1w

WANTED—$60 per month! I want Agents at $60 per month, expenses paid, to sell my Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. Fifteen circulars sent FREE. Address JOHN F. LORD, Biddeford, Maine. my7-n185-3m

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Farm of 100 acres good house, barn, orchard, small fruit, small grown timber, all fenced, stock and well water, &c., located upon the New Burlington and Quincy Railroad three miles west of Lyons, Cook County, Illinois. Price $4,500. Will exchange for city property. A bargain. E. B. CUMMINGS, 132 Clark street.

FOR SALE—Or Exchange. A Farm of 98 acres, in a high state of cultivation, with good buildings, orchard, &c., within eleven miles of the city. Inquire at 65 Wells street.

FOR SALE—Farms and Suburban Homes for sale in Thos. B. Bryan's Real Estate Office, Bryan Hall. A valuable Farm, near Marengo, McHenry county, consisting of 80 acres, in or plow, 30 under Meadow and pasture, and 5 of timber. Will be sold low for cash. Other desirable farms and suburban homes, cheap and on credit. jy21-n438 1m

FOR SALE—Farms and Suburban Homes for sale in Thos. B. Bryan's Real Estate Office, Bryan Hall. A large Farm, midway between Galesburg and Knoxville, Knox county, Ill., containing 2?0 acres, all highly cultivated, well fenced, large dwelling house, barns, sheds, granaries, &c. Other farms and suburban homes, cheap and on credit. jy21-n428-1m

FOR SALE—Evanston and Fruit Farm for sale in Thos. B. Bryan's Real Estate Office. This 30 acre—the fruit upon which renders it specially remunerative as well as attractive—is now offered for sale on reasonable terms, and division if desired. The tract will be sold in parcels if purchasers should so prefer it. Apply to THOS. B. BRYAN, Bryan Hall, or to THOS. FREEMAN, 124 Randolph street.

FOR SALE—A Steam Flour Mill, large substantial building, four run stone Grist; 2?? to 300 barrels per day, machinery nearly new, excellent facilities for obtaining wheat, good market for flour, fine [illegible] and shipment of flour, feed, &c. Price $19,000—one half can remain on mortgage. CROWELL & CO., Racine, Wis. jy16-n98-1m

Boarding.

BOARDING. One furnished room to rent with board suitable for two gentlemen, at 65 Wabash avenue, southeast corner of Randolph street. jy23-n511 1t

BOARDING.—Pleasant front rooms, with board, for gentlemen and their wives, can be obtained at 215 South Clark street. Day boarders can also be accommodated. jy21-n379-3t

BOARDING.—Gentleman and their wives or single gentlemen can find rooms and good board by calling at 227 South Clark street. References exchanged. jy21-n386-3t

BOARDING.—To rent with or without board, a pleasant front room, to a gentleman and lady, or two single gentlemen, at 128 Illinois street, three blocks from Rush street bridge. References required. jy21-n397-3t

BOARDING.—A suit of unfurnished rooms, also furnished rooms for gentlemen, can be had with board at 264 West Randolph-st, corner of Sangamon. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Two gentlemen wishing a pleasant room, with board near the Post Office, can be accommodated by applying at 211 East Madison street. References required. jy21-n387-3t

BOARDING.—A large room suitable for a gentleman and wife, or four gentlemen, can be obtained with board by applying at 141 State avenue, between Madison and Monroe. jy21-n398-3t

BOARDING.—A desirable suit of front rooms, with closets, and one single room to let, with board, at 49 Van Buren street, east of State. jy19-n283-6t

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms and board can be had at the Jacoians House (96 South Clark street.) Also, two or three suits of rooms suitable for gentlemen and their wives. jy19-n283-6t GAYLORD & STEALE, Proprietors.

Lost.

LOST.—One Dollar Reward. Lost in the vicinity of Lake street and the Post Office, a roll of German manuscript, enclosing [illegible] The above reward will be paid to the finder [illegible] it at this office.

LOST—Between 8 and 9 o'clock yesterday morning, on Peck Court [illegible] a [illegible] The finder will be rewarded by [illegible] at 3 Peck Court.

LOST—Or stolen from Groves on the 18th instant, a [illegible] [illegible] will be paid [illegible]

LOST—$5 Reward will be paid the gentleman who found the [illegible] Der Pos near the corner of Lake and [illegible] Street Pt. Wayne and Chicago [illegible]

LOST—On Indiana street, [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE. DAILY TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office, No. 51 Clark [illegible]

Chicago Tribune. SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1864.

THE NEWS.

The news from Sherman is far [illegible] ... Our New York dispatch gives a most circumstantial and detailed [illegible] ... The retiring rebel raiders have come fresh trouble in the Shenandoah valley ... Nothing new from Grant, except that he is pushing forward his plan, and will not be hurried ... The news from Charleston is that our forces made a successful attack upon the enemy's right, on Johnson's Island ... We give on another page of this issue our important St. Louis letter ... A fresh speck of disturbance comes from Coles county, in this State ... Will Jewett, the great Pacificator, go with to Colorado, and try his hand on hostile Indians? ... It looks to us as if Mr. Greeley had really lain down in very disreputable company ... The reported resignation of Secretary Stanton is not confirmed ... Gold had another chill yesterday ... Our Cairo dispatch brings us an interesting summary of news from within the lines in the Southwest ... "How about the TRIBUNE's dispatch from Missouri? Great rebel conspiracy ... Northwest plan for a separate ..."

THE DRAFT.

Important Regulations in Relation to the Late Call for Troops.